

J O U R N A L

OF

T R A V E L S

MADE THROUGH THE

P R I N C I P A L C I T I E S

I N

E U R O P E.

OUR N A L

TRAVELS

MADE DURING THE

PRINCIPAL CITIES

EUROPE

JOURNAL
OF
TRAVELS
MADE THROUGH THE
PRINCIPAL CITIES
OF
EUROPE:

WHEREIN

The TIME employed in Going from POST to POST is marked in HOURS and MINUTES; the DISTANCES in ENGLISH MILES, measured by Means of a Perambulator fastened to the Chaise; PRODUCE of the DIFFERENT COUNTRIES; POPULATION of the TOWNS; and REMARKABLE CURIOSITIES in the CITIES and the ROADS:

TOGETHER WITH
AN ACCOUNT OF THE BEST INNS, &c.

TO WHICH IS SUBJOINED,
A COMPARATIVE VIEW of the DIFFERENT MONIES, and that of ITINERARY and LINEAL MEASURES, as well as the PRICE of POST-HORSES in DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH OF

M. L. DUTENS,

Member of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres at PARIS, and Fellow of the Royal Society, LONDON,

By JOHN HIGHMORE, Gent.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

An APPENDIX:

CONTAINING THE

ROADS of ITALY;

With some USEFUL TABLES and HINTS to STRANGERS who TRAVEL in FRANCE.

LONDON:

Printed for J. WALLIS, No. 16, Ludgate-Street.
M,DCC,LXXXII.

1782

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TRAINING CAMP

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Star Radical Club,

Saml. Hill, S. J.

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WE have many books of Travels; but there are few which contain those particulars, a Traveller is most likely to stand in need of, to advance him on his way.

In the journies I have taken through different parts of Europe, I have had the precaution to make some remarks of facts, which may prove very useful to such as may have occasion to make the same tour.

The Tables, placed at the beginning of this Journal, will be found very necessary; and I can with truth advance, that they are the most correct of any now extant, or that have hitherto appeared, of the kind; for it is certain that on those Tables of Accounts of itinerary and lineal measures of Europe hitherto published, little dependance can be made.

All the measures here given, have been taken on the spot.

The itinerary measures are compared, by the means of a perambulator affixed to an English post-chaise, with which the principal roads in Europe were measured, in English miles; and the other itinerary measures of Europe, may be reduced into English miles by the Table of comparative measures.

It has been also thought fit, to give another method of knowing the distances, by the time taken up on the way ; which is still more useful than any other mode of computing, for the same distances are not always run in an equal space of time in all countries ; and it is more necessary, on setting out in the morning, to know how many hours are requisite to arrive at a certain place, than to be informed of the stated distances : by this means we are induced to order things so as to set out sooner or later, as may be thought most convenient *. Those who may not follow in the same route which I have done, will pay attention to the difference that will occur in ascending and descending, according to the nature of the roads. On the way from Toulon to Nice, for example, I have allowed two hours and an half to go from Frejus to Estrelles, and one hour and twenty minutes only from Estrelles to La Napoule ; but it is clear that those who go the same way in coming from Nice to Toulon, will, on the contrary, be more than two hours going from La Napoule to Estrelles (which I have gone in one hour and twenty minutes), and will probably not be an hour and an half in going from Estrelles to Frejus (because they will have to descend the hill), whilst I have been two

* It is necessary to remark, that in reckoning the time taken up on the road, no notice is taken of the time employed in changing post-horses, because that cannot be indiscriminately the same with all travellers.

Those who travel with a single chaise, have occasion for no more than four or five horses, and need only stop about five minutes at the post-house, while those who have a more numerous equipage, must wait fifteen or twenty minutes.

hours and an half in ascending it. As I have taken care to remark the aspect of the different countries, or the remarkable mountains, every one may very easily draw their own conclusions: besides this, the distance is always given, which will amount to the same thing throughout the whole journey. Those who follow the same route which I have done, need only cast their eye over this Journal, to understand all they can have occasion for.

I have also been careful to describe all the Rivers which must be passed over in boats, having frequently experienced how disagreeable, and sometimes dangerous, it is, to set out at sun-set in order to make one post more; and to find, when the evening shuts in, a rapid flood to cross, in a ferry with carriages and horses, sometimes at the hazard of life; particularly when it happens that the rivers are overflowed, which has often occurred to me; whereas, when we are well informed of the route, we may rest a post or two distance from the river, and defer the passage over till the next day.

The good and bad inns are also particularized, not only in great cities, but in towns and villages. Besides those which I have marked, from having lodged at them, I have noted with an asterisk (*) those places at which the traveller may hope to find a lodging, where he cannot, or does not choose to follow in the road which is here chalked out. Sometimes good inns in a few years become bad, and the bad ones, on the contrary, become better, from the sole cause of changing their landlords. When this may

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happen

happen to be the case, it would be unjust to impute it to me as a fault, or a want of precision in my account of them; and this part of my Journal will, notwithstanding, prove equally useful in general. Besides, these changes seldom happen; because when once those houses are established as inns, and well supplied, they will support themselves a long time on an equal footing of giving good reception to their guests, altho' they may have changed their masters. It is the same thing in changing post-houses in France; if they do not always correspond with the account here given, I must not be accused of inaccuracy. The Post-masters often obtain permission to make an augmentation of an half post, which may occasion the difference that will sometimes occur; but it proves still more the necessity of knowing the determinate distance of the road by admeasurement.

I have given a short account of the most remarkable curiosities to be seen in the different cities thro' which the traveller passes, and in those where it is usual for him to stop. This part should be considered as an Abstract, or rather an Index. But it will be easy for the curious to provide themselves with more particular descriptions of the country they intend to visit; or they may be had upon the spot. There are few towns of any note where a plan and a description, more or less voluminous, are not to be found, in works compiled for that purpose, or in almanacks, or in the margin of the plans of the towns themselves.

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The first thing to be done on arriving at any great town is to send for a plan, the description of it, and an almanack. This may amuse while supper is preparing, and on the morrow you are acquainted with what you have to do, and may dispose of your time without being obliged to put yourself entirely under the direction of an hired servant. By this means you may also make a good collection of charts, by purchasing in each province the best map of the environs of the capital, and one of the province on the largest scale. They will prove an amusement on the road, and you will find in them the names of rivers and mountains, which the postillions seldom know; the situation of places clearly pointed out, &c. &c.

All this takes up but little room at the bottom of a trunk; and when you return from your travels, you will find that you have made a much better collection of maps of the countries thro' which you have passed, than you could have done in Paris or in London.

This is all I could connectedly put together for the use of travellers, happy if I can prove myself serviceable to them. That this Itinerary is not more extensive, is owing to my having travelled no further; and that I would not speak but of what I had actually seen.

NECESSARY PRECAUTION TO THOSE WHO TRAVEL WITH A RETINUE.

THE experience I have had of the inconveniences that follow from a carriage overloaded, in a long journey, induces me to make some observations, which may not be altogether useless.

People are apt to think it most convenient to travel in a Berlin well loaded before and behind, and on the top ; because every thing goes with them, boxes, bedding, clothes, &c.; but in this they deceive themselves. It follows that they travel much slower, which is an indispensable obligation to add more horses: It encreases the difficulty of ascending and descending, in mountainous countries; and the necessity of adding horses much oftener, which serves after all but to retard: and it hazards also the snapping or straining of springs, and the dangers incurred by one or other of these causes. Instead of this, set out with a light coach and a two-wheeled caravan which carries all your baggage; you need then only put four horses to your coach in lieu of six, and the two surplus horses will draw the caravan. By this means you travel faster, and more commodiously; without anxiety, and without danger; and your coach is always an agreeable carriage in the towns you come to, where you will find nothing but execrable carriages for hire,

ADVER.

ADVERTISEMENT

TO THIS

NEW EDITION.

THE pains which I took with the First Edition of this work, have rendered future corrections almost unnecessary; except, that in some of the roads of France, I have found the arrangement of the posts altered, which, it seems, will sometimes happen. This is a strong proof of the necessity of a Vade Mecum with determinate measures, hours, and minutes, which can be subject only to few variations.

I should forewarn the Reader, that in a spurious Itinerary printed at Liege, the article of that city is not written by me; otherwise it might be thought strange, that having omitted to give an account of the different Governments and Sovereigns of Europe, I should be particularly lavish in the praise of this State, which presents us with nothing more worthy of this distinction, than twenty others, of which I have said nothing remarkable.

I very much regret that I could not subjoin some advice for travelling in Spain : twice I set out from London to make that tour, and twice I was prevented by obstacles unforeseen. Fortunately, however, I can now fill up this void ; and I am indebted, for the means, to the politeness of M. De VOGLIE, Inspector-General of the Bridges and Highways of France, who has kindly communicated to me the observations which he made in his travels through Spain in 1775. Not having a Perambulator to measure the distances, M. De VOGLIE calculates them by the manner of going, which suffices in a country where they do not travel post with an equipage. Besides, we are sufficiently recompensed for the want of it, by the useful and solid remarks with which this intelligent observer accompanies the recital of what he has seen, in a country of which we have so few good accounts.

D I F F E R E N T
T A B L E S.

AS it is necessary to make a particular Table of the Measures and Monies, and to give them some comparative term, it has been thought better to compare them with the Measures and Money of England than of other countries, because the English travel more than any other Nation ; and other travellers will find equal convenience in these Tables,

A C O M-

Countries	Feet	Yards	Ells	Toifes	Vars	Palms	Braces	Canes	Ras
London	12,00	36,00	45,00	72,00					
Edinburgh	12,06		37,20						
Paris	12,79		46,78	76,74					
Rhineland	12,36								
Amsterdam	11,17		26,80						
Madrid				Madrid Seville	39,16 33,12				
Turin	20,17			121,02					23,50
					Silk,	9,60			
Genoa					Cloth, or Linnen	9,80		87,60	
						Silk	25,30		
Venice	14,00					Cloth or Linnen	27,00		
						Silk	22,80		
Florence						Cloth or Linnen	22,61		
Rome					Archit. March.	8,78 9,79	34,27	78,00	
Naples						10,31		82,90	
Milan						Archit. Silk Cloth	23,60 20,70 26,20		
Bologna	15,00						24,50		
Parma							26,90		
Placentia							28,90		

Paris		London.		London		Paris		
Feet	1	Feet	1,06583	Feet	1	Feet	Inches	Lines
Inch	1	Inches	1,06583	Inch	1	0	11	3
Line	1	Inches	0.08882	Inch	0,1	0	0	11½
						0		18

A N
A C C O U N T
OF THE
MEASURES of PARIS and of LONDON,

THE foot square of Paris is to the square foot of London as 17,040 to 15; so that 15 feet square of Paris, is equal to about 17 square feet of London.

The Arpent of Paris, is 100 perches square of 18 feet each, lineal measure, which make 324 square feet; these multiplied by 100, make 32,400 square feet (or 36,720 English square feet) the arpent;—but according to the royal measure, a perch is 22 feet, lineal measure, and consequently 484 feet square, which, multiplied by 100, make 48,400 square feet, of Paris (or 54853,36 decimal English square feet).

From whence it results, that this last arpent is a trifle more than an acre and a quarter English.

A C C O U N T
OF
ITINERARY MEASURES.

E N G L A N D.

THE English mile is 1760 yards, or 825 toises of France.

The yard is three feet English.

F R A N C E.

The small league of France is	2090	}	toises.
The common league	2450		
The great league	2853		

The toise of France is $76\frac{3}{4}$ English inches; if these are multiplied by 2450 toises, which make a common league of France, it will give 15670 feet 9 inches English, or 5223 yards 9 inches; from whence it results, that the small league of France is 57 yards 9 inches longer, than 3 miles English, which make 5280 yards.

Three miles English make 2475 toises, or 25 toises more than the small league of France.

M.d'Anville computes the English mile at 826 toises of France; but in admitting the accounts of French and English feet, which are calculated to the greatest nicety in the preceding table, we must allow 825 toises of France to the English mile.

P I E D.

ACCOUNT OF ITINERARY MEASURES. xiii

P I E D M O N T.

The mile of Piedmont is 800 *trabucchi*.

The *trabucco* is 6 feet of Piedmont.

The foot of Piedmont is $20\frac{17}{100}$ inches English.

From whence it results, that the mile of Piedmont is 2688 yards 10 inches English, or a mile and an half English and 48 yards 10 inches.

G E N O A.

The mile of Genoa is nearly about the same as that of Piedmont.

P A R M A.

On entering the States of Parma they begin to reckon by *Italian miles*, which are measured with a chain, and are exactly 61 yards and one foot longer than the English mile.

BOLOGNA and FLORENCE.

The new road from Bologna to Florence has been measured by a Bolognese with a perambulator; and from the best information, I find that the mile of Tuscany, of 1000 geometric paces, is reckoned equal to 5000 French feet; but, from an exact measure which I saw taken with an accurate English perambulator, the mile of Tuscany is 858 toises 2 feet, of France.

R O M E.

The Roman mile is nearly the same with that just mentioned, which is the Italian mile; and within a trifle the same as the ancient Roman mile. I measured 6 on the road from Radicofani to Rome, and I found that the present Roman mile is 50 toises shorter than the English mile; about 775 toises of France.

N A P L E S.

xiv ACCOUNT OF ITINERARY MEASURES.

N A P L E S.

The Neapolitan mile is 7000 palms of Naples ; the palm is 10 inches 3 l. dec. English, which makes the mile of Naples 1091 toises of France, or 166 toises longer than the English mile; a mile of Naples is about $1\frac{1}{3}$ Roman mile.

G E R M A N Y.

The German mile is 3804 toises of France, according to M. l'Abbé Chape.

The Germans compute fifteen miles to a degree of latitude.

I have found it to be something less than 5 miles English.

R U S S I A.

The *verst* of Russia is 500 *sazen* (toises), each composed of 3 ells of Russia, or 7 feet English; it is nearly equivalent to two-thirds of an English mile, or 547 toises of France. They reckon 7 versts for a German mile.

S P A I N.

The common league is 4 miles English, which is the measured league of the environs of Madrid.

The *migeros*, or mile, is 716 toises of France.

AN
A C C O U N T
OF THE
MONEY of DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

ENGLISH and FRENCH MONEY.

FORTY-FOUR guineas and an half, weigh one pound of gold, of which 11 parts are of pure gold, and one of alloy.

A guinea contains 118 grains and 651 decimals of pure gold, without alloy.

But a louis d'or only contains 113 grains 27 decimals English of pure gold, without alloy.

The grains of France are to those of England, as 121.78 decimals to 100.

A new guinea yields 24 livres 12 sols at Paris, with those who purchase in order to melt them down.

An English crown contains 409 grains 94 decimals of pure silver, without alloy. The standard of the silver money of France is 261 grains of pure silver with 27 of alloy; and that of plate, 274 of pure silver with 14 of alloy; but the standard of English money is the same as of plate.

This mode of forming a comparative view of Monies is the most exact, and I wish I could do the same by those of every other country; but I have not always found it practicable to have assays made
with

xvi AN ACCOUNT OF THE MONIES OF

with due precision : however, a comparison of the current monies must not be omitted.

The pound sterling is worth about 23 livres 7 sols of France, and sometimes more, according to the course of exchange.

A *guinea* of weight, is worth 24 livres 12 sols to those who buy to melt down.

A *shilling* is worth 25 sols.

The *livre tournois* of France is worth ten-pence halfpenny sterling.

The louis d'or is not quite worth a guinea.

The bankers and innkeepers of Calais readily give louis d'ors for guineas ; but at Dover they will not give guineas for louis d'ors, without a compensation.

T U R I N.

The pound sterling is intrinsically worth 20 livres of Piedmont ; but it is rarely that the exchange is not against London, and then it produces only 19 livres 5 sols, or 19 livres 10 sols, the pound sterling.

The louis d'or is worth 20 livres 5 sols.

The sequin of Florence is worth 9 livres 10 sols.

The gold pistole of Piedmont is worth 24 livres. And in silver, they have pieces of 6, of 3, and of 1 livre 10 sols.

The 4th of July 1769, the course of exchange fell to 18 livres 14 sols, a circumstance which had not occurred for ten years past ; so that for 200l. sterling, I received but 3740 livres of Piedmont, the commission deducted. In Nov. 1777, the exchange was at 19 livres 7 sols, and 100l. sterling produced 1935 livres ; but in June 1778, it was at 20 livres.

G E N O A.

The pound sterling is worth 28 livres of Genoa.

The sequin of Florence is 13 livres 10 sols of Genoa.

The

The louis d'or of France is worth 29l. 4s. of Genoa.

A piaſtre, or Spaniſh dollar, is current for 6 livres 10 ſols.

As I would not make mention but of what I have ſeen, I would be underſtood to ſpeak only of the monies current in the years 1769, 70, and 71, and cannot pretend to answer for the changes that may have ſince happened.

P A R M A.

The livre of Parma is worth 5 baiocchi, or ſoldi, ſols.

A paolo is ſomewhat leſs than 6 pence Engliſh, 12 ſols of France.

The ſequin of Florence is worth 20 paoli of Parma, or 44 livres of Parma.

The louis d'or of France is current for 97 livres of Parma, ſo that it is profitable to carry louis d'ors to change them for Roman ſequins. In 1777 I had 110 ſequins for 50 louis d'ors.

M O D E N A.

The livre of Modena is worth 6 baiocchi or ſoldi.

A paolo is worth 10 baiocchi of Rome.

A Roman ſcudi or crown is worth 10 paoli.

A Roman ſequin is worth 19 paoli and an half.

A ſequin of Florence is worth 20 paoli.

It is proper to obſerve the difference in value of the ſequins of Rome, Florence, and Venice, in the different towns through which the traveller paſſes, that he may ſupply himſelf with ſuch money as may be current to the beſt advantage.

B O L O G N A.

The livre of Bologna is worth 2 paoli.

The Roman sequin is worth 20 paoli and an half.

That of Florence is worth only 20.

F L O R E N C E.

The livre of Florence is worth a paolo and an half.

The sequin of Florence is worth 20 paoli.

The sequin of Rome is worth 19 paoli and an half.

According to the current exchange of the 19th of October, 1760, 100l. sterling, drawn upon London, produced 201 sequins 18 paoli of Rome; and on the 18th of November 1777, the same sum produced 205 sequins 15 paoli of Rome.

R O M E.

The Roman crown is worth 10 paoli; the paolo 10 baiocchi.

The sequin of Rome is worth 20 paoli and an half.

The sequin of Florence is worth $20\frac{3}{4}$ paoli of exchange; but is current only for 20 paoli and an half.

The sequin of Venice is worth 20 paoli.

The onza of Naples is worth 24 paoli.

There is no exchange at Rome but with Paris and Amsterdam.

The louis d'or passes for 45 paoli, sometimes for only 44. The guineas only pass for 42 or 43 paoli.

In drawing upon London, the pound sterling is worth 42 paoli.

The

The first of December, 1768, a bill of exchange of 200l. sterling produced 840 Roman crowns, without reckoning the commission; but the 16th of April, 1778, I had $203\frac{1}{2}$ new Roman sequins for 100l. sterling.

At Rome they keep their accounts in scudi (crowns) and baiocchi.

N A P L E S.

A carlino is 10 grains or $4\frac{1}{2}$ pence English; a grain is somewhat less than a halfpenny.

An onza is worth 30 carlini of Naples, or 25 paoli of Rome, 3 ducats of Naples. 7 onzas are nearly equal to 4l. sterling.

Six carlini of Naples are worth 5 paoli of Rome; $4\frac{1}{2}$ carlini are worth one shilling and eight-pence farthing; 5 onzas are worth 6 sequins.

One ducat of silver is 10 carlini, 3 shillings and 9 pence English.

A Roman crown passes for $12\frac{1}{2}$ carlini. A sequin is worth $25\frac{1}{2}$ carlini.

One pound sterling is worth 52 carlini, or 2 sequins and 2 carlini.

The exchange with London the 24th of February, 1769, was a ducat or 10 carlini for 45 pence English.

V E N I C E.

The Roman sequin is worth 21 livres of Venice.

That of Florence is worth 21 and a half.

The sequin of Venice is worth 22 livres of Venice.

A filippo is worth 11 livres: half a sequin.

A silver ducat is worth 8 livres.

M I L A N.

There are two modes of reckoning at Milan; the one, which is called *bank-money* (*moneta di banco*), which is applied to bills and letters of exchange; the other, which is called *abusive currency*, a name given to all money employed in making purchases of any kind whatever. All the currencies which pass at Milan, are worth more or less according to these two modes of reckoning.

Thirty livres bank-money, are worth 32 livres *abusive currency*.

The sequin of Florence is worth 14 livres 10 sols bank-money, and 17 livres 10 sols *abusive currency*,

The sequin of Venice, the same.

The sequin of Rome is worth 14 livres 4 sols bank-money, and 20 livres 10 sols *abusive currency*; sometimes 21 livres.

The gold pistole of Piedmont is worth 45 livres of Milan *abusive currency*.

G E N E V A.

A gold pistole is 10 livres of Geneva.

A livre of Geneva is worth 2 pieces of 10 sols.

There is no piece of money of a livre value.

The French crown of 6 livres, is 3 livres 12½ sols of Geneva.

A livre of France is 12 sols current money of Geneva.

A louis d'or passes for 14 livres 10 sols of Geneva.

The exchange of Geneva with London is from 52½ to 56 pence English, for 3 livres current of Geneva.

S W I T Z E R L A N D.

They reckon by livres or francs. A livre is worth 10 batz, or 30 sols of France.

The ducat of gold of Berne is worth 72 batz, or 10 livres 16 sols of France.

The crown of 6 livres of France is worth 4 livres of Berne.

Seven batz and an half are 22 sols and an half of France.

A batz is 3 sols; 20 batz, a crown.

G E R M A N Y.

All the Princes of the Empire who coin money, are obliged to conform to the standard and title of the specie established by the Diet to be current in the Empire.

They keep their accounts in rixdollars, florins, and creutzers. The rixdollar of Vienna is a florin and an half; the florin is worth 60 creutzers; the creutzer is equal to 4 fenins; three creutzers make a groat. This mode of reckoning is used in all the States of the House of Austria, in Bohemia, Swabia, Franconia, all along the Rhine and the Danube; but they reckon differently at Dresden and Berlin, which will be separately specified.

The louis d'or is the best money to travel with in Germany; it passes current for 11 florins to Augsburg; but in the States of the House of Austria it only passes for 9 florins.

In the Austrian countries, the gold money is in sovereigns and demi-sovereigns; of 12 florins 40 creutzers, and 6 florins 20 creutzers. The ducat of Holland is worth 4 florins and 14 creutzers. The ducats of Cremnitz, those of Florence, and of Venice, are worth 4 florins and 14 creutzers; but

the imperial ducat, and those of Bavaria and Saltzburg, are worth 4 florins and 16 creützers.

The 16th of May 1770, for 100l. sterling I received 833 florins, and besides paid 2l. sterling for commission, &c.

The money had not quite the value which I have here specified in the Austrian countries, when I was at Vienna; but the Empress raised it, by an edict, in the month of March 1771, to the value here mentioned.

D R E S D E N.

The ducat of Saxony is worth 2 crowns 20 gros, or $4\frac{1}{4}$ florins.

The ducat of Cremnitz, the sequins of Holland and Florence, are current for the same value. The florin is divided into 16 gros.

The 20th of March, 1771, for 150l. sterling which I drew upon London, I received 300 ducats, of which I paid 6 for commission.

B E R L I N,

The ducats of Holland, of Saxony, &c. are worth 3 crowns;—the crown is worth 24 gros;—the florin passes for 16 gros; the gros is current for 12 fenins. The louis d'or is worth 5 crowns: there is an agio upon the louis d'or. The beginning of April 1771, for 100l. sterling I received 200 ducats, of which I paid 8 for commission, &c. because I had no other letters of credit than those of Vienna, and a commission was due to the banker of Vienna and the banker of London,

BRUNSWICK and HANOVER.

The ducats of Austria, of the Empire, and of Holland, are worth 2 crowns 16 gros; the crown is 24 gros; the florin 16 gros.

C O L O G N E.

A cordon ducat of Holland is worth $5\frac{1}{4}$ florins, or 3 rixdollars and an half.

The ducat of the Empire is worth $3\frac{1}{3}$ rixdollars.

The crown of France is worth 1 rixdollar $\frac{8}{9}$.

The carolin, or louis d'or of France, is worth 7 rixdollars $\frac{5}{9}$.

The fovereign of Austria is worth 10 rixdollars.

The florin passes for 39 stubers, or fols.

The 26th of April 1771, for 100l. sterling I had 201 ducats of Holland, commission paid.

H O L L A N D.

The ducat of Holland is worth 5 florins 5 fols.

The florin passes for 20 fols, and is worth about 1 shilling and 8 pence English.

There are silver florins, and other pieces of 28 fols, of 6 and of $5\frac{1}{2}$ fols, and gold pieces of 7 and of 14 florins.

The 13th of May 1771, for 100l. sterling I received 1070 florins, upon which the commission was paid.

B R A B A N T.

The ducat of Holland is worth 6 florins, or 17 escalins and 1 fol.

The florin is worth 20 fols;

The escalin, 7 fols; and

The plaquet, $3\frac{1}{2}$ fols, or half an escalin.

The double sovereign of Austria is worth 17 florins 17 fols.

The louis d'or is worth 37 escalins 2 fols and 4 deniers, or 13 florins 1 fol and 4 deniers. Six louis d'ors make $13\frac{1}{4}$ ducats.

The crown is worth 9 escalins, or 3 florins 3 fols.

L I E G E and S P A.

The louis d'or is worth 39 escalins.

The guinea, the same,

The escalin is 10 fols of Liege, about 6 pence English.

Two escalins make one florin.

The double sovereign of Austria is worth 53 escalins.

The louis d'or, or the guinea, turns to the best account at these places.

M A D R I D.

34 maravedis are worth a rial of Vellon, or 5 fols of France.

68 maravedis are worth one rial of Plata, or 10 fols.

A pilar piastre passes for 5 livres of France, with 20 rials of Vellon, or 10 rials of Plata. They are divided

divided into halves, quarters, and eighths, of a piastre (or dollar).

A piezetta is 20 sols, effective money of France.

A demi-piezetta, 10 sols.

A quarto, 2 liards.

An ochavo, 1 liard.

An escudico, a gold piece of 5 livres of France.

A quadruple, a gold piece effective money, is worth 75 livres of France; it is subdivided even into 16ths in effective money.

Rial of Plata, 10 sols of France,

Rial of Vellon, 5 sols.

THE
PRICE of POST-HORSES
IN THE
DIFFERENT COUNTRIES of EUROPE.

E N G L A N D.

FOR two chaise-horses, 9 pence sterling per mile.

For four chaise-horses, 15 pence sterling per mile.

For a saddle-horse, 3 pence per mile, except on the roads from Dover to London, and from London to Bath, where it is 1 shilling per mile for two, and 18 pence per mile for four, horses.

Each postillion is paid 18 pence or 2 shillings, and 6 pence to the ostler *.

F R A N C E.

Every chaise-horse or saddle-horse is 25 sols, and at the beginning of this book, will be found every regulation relative to the number of horses necessary to be put to the carriages. The post-masters and postillions find the English post-chaise of such easy conveyance, that they prefer giving three horses abreast, to allowing four horses for a four-wheeled

* These prices were paid before the late additional duty on post-horses. TRANSLATOR.

DIFFERENT COUNTRIES OF EUROPE. xxvii

or other French chaise, as I experienced with my English post-chaise. Dessen, at Calais, obliges you to pay for four horses; but he is the only one upon the road who makes that difficulty. Each postillion has 15 or 20 sols per post.

I T A L Y.

There are two methods of travelling post in Italy. The usual one is dearer in the States of Lombardy (as in Piedmont, the Milanese, and the Venetian States) than in any other parts of Italy; on account of which in these States they allow travellers to take post-horses at a less price than is established by the ordinary post, but with some restrictions; as not to oblige the postillion to gallop his horse, and not to travel after sun-set, without paying the full price of the whole post: this is called travelling in *cambiatura*, which is easily obtained at setting out from the capital of these States; but if this permission is wanted on entering the country, it is proper to procure it beforehand; and a *billet* may be had of a banker from the last town you set out from.

P I E D M O N T.

It was formerly the custom in Piedmont to travel in *cambiatura*; but it has been since abolished, and the post price has been reduced, as follows:

For a four-wheel chaise drawn by three horses, 6 livres.

For a four-wheel chaise drawn by four horses, 8 livres.

For two chaise-horses, 4 livres 10 sols.

For a saddle-horse, 2 livres.

A coach for four places is drawn by four horses, and pays 9 livres, and so in proportion for six horses or more.

They give the postillions about 30 sols each.

G E N O A.

xxviii THE PRICE OF POST-HORSES IN THE

G E N O A.

For two chaise-horses, 9 livres of Genoa }
For one saddle-horse, 3 livres of Genoa } per post.

STATES of PARMA and PLACENTIA.

For two chaise-horses, 15 paoli }
For a saddle-horse, 5 paoli } per post.

The first post, and the following posts, 5 paoli
per horse.

M O D E N A.

In the States of Modena the ordonnance was formerly 15 paoli for two horses, and the *cambiatura* was readily granted for 10 paoli; but this ancient rule is now no longer in force, and they pay in travelling post 5 paoli per chaise-horse and saddle-horse.

T U S C A N Y.

For two chaise-horses, 8 paoli }
For one saddle-horse, 3 paoli } per post.

The ESTATES of the CHURCH.

For two chaise-horses, 8 paoli }
For one saddle-horse, 3 paoli } per post.

The NEAPOLITAN STATES.

For two chaise-horses, 11 carlini }
For one saddle-horse, 5½ carlini } per post.

The

The STATES of VENICE.

A *billet* to travel in *cambiatura* may be easily had by writing to Venice, from the last town you set out from, to convey you thither, and you then pay only $5\frac{1}{2}$ livres per horse for saddle or chaise.

The MILANESE.

For two chaise-horses, 8 livres $12\frac{1}{2}$ sols, }
or half a sequin } per post.

A saddle-horse, 4 livres

Formerly they travelled in *cambiatura*; but this is suppressed, and the post-price is now reduced.

GENEVA and SWITZERLAND.

There is no post in Switzerland; horses are hired from a carrier, and you make the best agreement with him that you can. To go from Geneva to Basle with three pair of chaise-horses and one saddle-horse, I gave 15 louis d'ors; eight louis d'ors to Berne, and seven to Basle.

S A V O Y.

There is a post in Savoy, but it is seldom made use of; the nature of the roads not permitting post-horses to travel faster than the carriers horses, excepting for two-wheel and other light carriages. It is better to agree with the carriers.

xxx THE PRICE OF POST-HORSES IN THE

G E R M A N Y.

The posts are well regulated for the price in Germany ; a florin per post for each horse, except in the States of the Empress-Queen, where it is only $\frac{3}{4}$ florin.

H O L L A N D.

You travel post to Breda ; there you find no more post-horses ; and take horses of the carrier. I gave 36 florins from Breda to Gorcum for seven horses, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ florins per horse from Gorcum to Utrecht ; the rest in proportion.

In Holland they travel very much by water.

F L A N D E R S.

In the States of France, the post is regulated as in France.

In the States of the Empress-Queen, they pay $\frac{3}{4}$ German florin per post for each horse.

PASSAGE of MOUNT CENIS.

From Turin to Geneva I gave, in 1770, 28 louis d'ors, for a chaise after the English fashion with four horses, a two-wheel chaise with two horses, a saddle-horse, chaise carriers for the mountain, and as far as Modena ; subsistence for two masters upon the road, and the carriage of the chaise and the baggage to the other side of Mount Cenis upon mules.

In 1761, I gave only 20 louis d'ors for the same journey, upon the same condition.

In

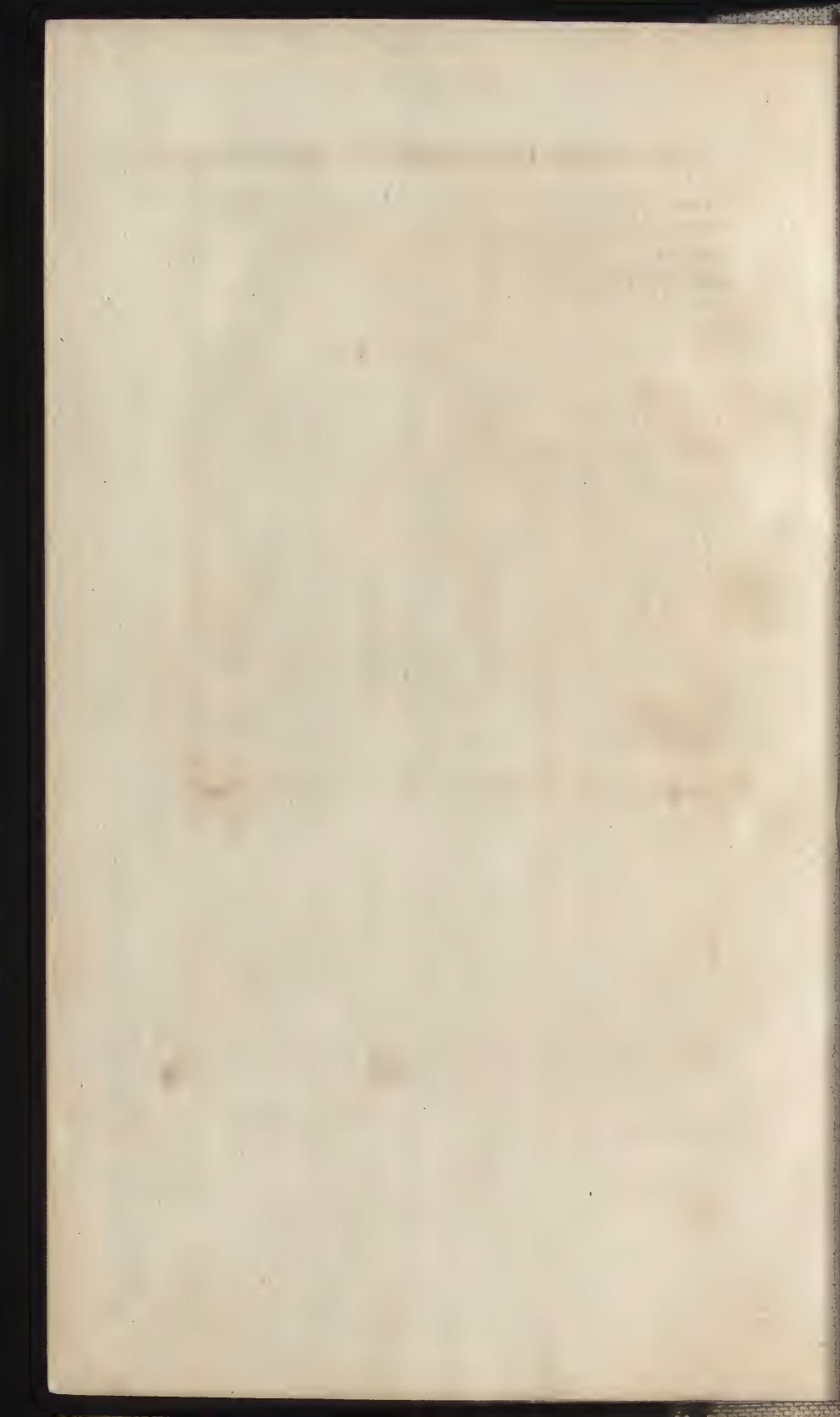
DIFFERENT COUNTRIES OF EUROPE. xxxi

In 1777, a coach with six horses, a chaise with three horses, four saddle-horses, subsistence for three masters, conveyance of equipage to Mount Cenis, &c. &c. cost 70 louis d'ors.

S P A I N.

In the course of the travels in Spain, at the end of this work, will be found the price of mules, calashes, and chaises with two mules.

A JOURNAL



A
JOURNAL
OF
TRAVELS through EUROPE.

EDINBURGH to LONDON.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles.	Time on the Road. *	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
EDINBURGH } to Blackhills }		15	h. min. 1 40	There are few countries in Europe where agriculture has made greater progress than in this part of Scotland, for these thirty years past.
Nortown		11	1 39	
* Greenlaw		11	1 25	
* Cornhill		12	1 15	
* Woollerhaugh		14	1 30	
Rymside-Moor		15	2 20	The County of Northumberland is not so well cultivated, particularly to the west. Its chief value is in the coal mines.
MORPETH	{ <i>Queen's</i> <i>Head</i>	15	2 2	
NEWCASTLE	{ <i>Turk's</i> <i>Head</i>	14	1 51	
DURHAM	<i>Red Lion</i>	15	2 30	The County of Durham is one of the most agreeable and best cultivated in England.
Darlington	<i>Talbot</i>	18	2 45	
Northallerton	{ <i>King's</i> <i>Head</i>	15	2 34	
Boroughbridge	{ <i>Post-</i> <i>House</i>	19	3 5	The County of York has excellent pasture-lands for horses. It abounds in corn and pasturage for a great number of cattle, and produces very fine wool.
Wetherby	<i>Sawan</i>	12	1 45	
Ferrybridge	<i>Sawan</i>	16	2 0	
Doncaster	<i>Angel</i>	15	1 50	
Barnby-Moor †		14	2 0	
Scarthen-Moor		12	1 51	
NEWARK	{ <i>Sara-</i> <i>cen's</i> <i>Head</i>	12	1 45	
GRANTHAM	<i>George</i>	14	2 30	
† From Barn-	<i>Red Lion</i>			* No account has been taken of the time employed in changing horses on the road, because it must always be different with travellers, according to the number of horses engaged.
by Moor to Tuxford		10		
NEWARK.		14		

R E M A R K S.

They reckon about 55,000 souls in EDINBURGH. The situation is extremely wholesome and pleasant, when the weather is not louring. The castle would hold out a long time against an army that was not well served with artillery. They have built a new Town, which is regular and pretty. The palace, the custom-house, and the prospect from the castle, are the most remarkable objects in this place.

Twenty-two miles from Rymside-Moor, and 19 from Morpeth, Elsdon; and 3 miles from thence is Otterburn; a mountainous country, but they are making very great improvements in it.

NEWCASTLE is a very commercial town, and contains about 40,000 souls. This port furnishes more sailors than other any in England.

A traveller should not neglect to go from MORPETH to Alnwick to see the castle of the illustrious family of the Percys, which the present Duke of Northumberland has rebuilt almost entirely on the old plan, with that magnificence peculiar to himself. I have seen the most superb castles of the first nobility in Europe, and I have found nothing so completely noble and magnificent as that of Alnwick.

Two miles from Wetherby is the park of Mr. Thompson; 7 miles from Wetherby, near Aberforth, is the estate of Sir Thomas Gascoyne, Bart; and between Boroughbridge and Wetherby is that of Lord Galway.

From Barnby-Moor you may go to Tuxford to Sellers', at the Red-Lion; it is 10 miles, and 14 from thence to Newark. Tuxford has a better inn than Scarthen-Moor.

EDINBURGH to LONDON.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles.	Time on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
			h. min.	
To Coltsworth		8	1 0	
STAMFORD	<i>George</i>	13	1 45	
Stilton	<i>Bell</i>	14	2 0	
Bugden	<i>George</i>	12	2 5	This part of the coun- try is as pleasant and well cultivated as any in England.
Biggleswade	<i>Sun</i>	17	2 50	
Stevenage	<i>Swan</i>	14	2 30	
Hatfield	<i>{ White</i>	12	2 0	
	<i>{ Lion</i>			
Barnet	<i>Mitre.</i>	8	1 15	
LONDON		11	2 0	
		378	55 42	

There are very good inns in all the great and small towns upon this road from Morpeth to London, and from Morpeth to Edinburgh.

R E M A R K S.

At Bugden is the palace of the Bishop of Lincoln; the gardens may be seen.

At Hatfield is the seat of the Earl of Salisbury.—The entrance to the park is from the inn-yard; it contains a number of fine trees upwards of 200 years old.

A description of so large a city as that of LONDON cannot be looked-for here; whole volumes have been written upon it which merit attention, and may be easily procured. It is supposed to contain 8 or 900,000 souls, about 150,000 more than Paris. London is to Paris in extent, as 39 to 29, or 40 to 30.

From LONDON to PARIS by LISLE.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles.	Time on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
From LONDON } to * Dartford }		16	2 40	
* Rochester		14	2 0	I run this post, in 1776, in the course of an hour.
* Sittingbourne		10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 30	
CANTERBURY		15 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 10	The County of Kent is fertile and pleasant, but not so beautiful or well cultivated as the other counties of En- gland.
(a)		16	2 45	
DOVER		21	6 0	
CALAIS (b)		10 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 45	
Ardes	2 0	5	50	
La Recourse	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 30	
St. OMER	2 0	11	1 55	
Aire	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	1 10	
Liliers	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 15	Fine roads.
* Bethune	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	2 0	
Waquet	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 30	
LILLE (c)	2	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	
Carvin	1	7	1 5	
Lens	2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 45	Fertile in corn and abounding in pasturage, in linseed, and in hops.
ARRAS	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 30	
Herville	2	10	1 30	
* Bapaume	2	6	1 0	
Sailly	1	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 15	
PERONNE (d)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 20	Fine roads.
Marché-les-Pots	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	40	
Fonches	1	6	45	
* Roye (e)	1	8	56	
Conchy-les-Pots	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	
Cuvilly	1	5	35	
Gourney	1	7	1	
Bois-de-le-Hue	1 $\frac{1}{2}$			

(a) King's Head
Red Lion.
(b) Delfin.
(c) Hotel Royal.
(d) Post-houfe.
(e) Soleil d'Or.

R E M A R K S.

Between London and Dartford is the town of Greenwich, where there is a superb Hospital for Seamen, which takes its name from the place. The approaches to London present to the eye of a foreigner every thing that is agreeably surprising.

Near to Rochester is Chatham, where there is a noble dock-yard for the building of ships of war.

From Canterbury to Dover, the country nearly resembles that of Maine, arable land and meadows.

The passage over from DOVER to CALAIS is usually made in less time than that from CALAIS to DOVER, because in the former the sea is most favourable. Three, four, or five hours is a good passage. I have made this passage twenty times, and never was more than twelve hours.—A passage of six hours is very common.

On entering France, it may not be amiss to speak of population in general. In the years 1770, 1771, 1772, the number of births, marriages, and deaths, were collected throughout the kingdom.

The deaths, one year with another, were 780,040. Computing in the proportion of 33 lives to one death, the number of the people was found to be 25,741,430; and in that of 31 lives to one death, there were 24,181,330 inhabitants in the kingdom of France. See M. Necker's excellent work of "Legislation des Grains," p 39, and note.

LILLE (LISLE), the capital of French Flanders, is a well-fortified, elegant, and large town. The citadel is thought to be one of the strongest in Europe; nevertheless that of Turin is held in greater estimation. The port-royal, the theatre, the exchange, the barracks, and the cathedral, are much admired.

ARRAS is a handsome, large, and strong town, fortified by Vauban, with a noble citadel. The post is near the gate of the city, and the promenade on the ramparts.

Bapaume has a delightful promenade on the ramparts.

PERONNE on the Somme, has the reputation of being a strong place, because it has never been taken; which I rather impute to its never having been attacked.

At ROYE the traveller, if he should stop there, will find a promenade upon the ramparts round the town.

From LONDON to PARIS by LISLE.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles.	Time on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
			h. min.	
To Pont-Saint-				
Maixence	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	
* Chantilly	2	12	1 45	You pass thro' the beautiful park and gardens of Chantilly. The 21st boundary, reckoning from the Notre Dame of Paris, is near the Orangery.
Luzarche	1	6	55	
Ecouen	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	1 5	
St. DENIS	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	
PARIS	1 R.	7	1 0	
		320 $\frac{1}{4}$	51	

R E M A R K S.

CHANTILLY, the seat of M. the Prince of Condé, is the most agreeable and magnificent in France. The buildings, gardens, waters, park, every thing pronounces it the dwelling of a great Prince.

The stables, &c. may be looked upon, without exception, as the finest in the world. Whatever route the traveller may take, I would advise him to pass through Chantilly, and to see the castle, the gardens and the stables.

I will no more pretend to describe PARIS than LONDON. Recourse must be had to plans, and there are works which give a particular account of every thing. There is one entitled, "Voyage Pittoresque de Paris & de ses environs," which the traveller would do well to provide himself with.—The number of the inhabitants in the city of Paris is reckoned at 650,000,

The most beautiful monuments of architecture are the colonnade of the Louvre, the court of the Old Louvre, Saint Genevieve, the portal of Saint Gervais, Saint Sulpice, the gate of Saint Denis, and that of Saint Martin, by Blondel: In sculpture, the tomb of Cardinal Richelieu in the Sorbonne by Girardon, the tomb of La Moignon at Saint Leu, the tomb of Girardon at Saint Landry, the works of Bouchardon in the gardens of the Thuilleries, the bas-reliefs of the Fountain of the Holy Innocents, &c.

From CALAIS to PARIS by AMIENS.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles.	Time on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
			h. min.	
From CALAIS } to Hautbuisson }	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 30	From Calais to Montreuil is a continual ascent and descent. A paved road to Clermont.
Marquise	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	
* Boulogne †	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 28	
Samers	2	9	1 40	
Cormont	1	5	1	
* Montreuil (a)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 45	The produce of Picardy is corn; very little pasturage, no vines, and so little wood, that turf is mostly used for firing.
Namport	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 30	
* Berney	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10	
Nouvion	1	5	45	
ABBEVILLE (b)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 32	
Ailly	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 30	A flat paved road.
* Flixcourt	1	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 7	
Pecquigny	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 10	
AMIENS	1	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 35	
Hebecourt	1	6	50	
Flers	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	From Clermont the road is paved all the way to Paris.
* Breteuil (c)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 20	
Savigny	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	
Saint Just	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	42	
* Clermont (d)	2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 45	
Lingueville	1	6	1 7	
* Chantilly	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	1 20	
Luzarches	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	58	
Ecouen	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	1 10	
S. Denis	1	6	1	
PARIS	1 R.	5	55	
	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	176 $\frac{3}{4}$	31 32	
† The Post-house. A very good inn. (a) At the Cour de France. (b) The Tête du Bœuf. A very good inn. (c) The Ange Couronné. (d) The Cigne Royal.				

R E M A R K S.

CALAIS has nothing remarkable but the citadel, which is very strong.

There is nothing worth attention to be seen at Boulogne.

At Montreuil they shut the gates when night approaches; but they are opened to all who travel post.

ABBEVILLE is a populous and trading town, and distinguished for its fine cloths of Vanrobais and its damasks.

From Abbeville to Clermont, in the year 1773, I found the roads very bad; but they have been mended, and I am told they are now in very good order.

AMIENS is large and populous, and has a valuable manufactory of stuffs of wool and goats hair. The nave and steeple of the cathedral is much admired; it is a Gothic building, and there is a pleasant walk in the fore-court.

The road from Clermont to Paris is good and well-paved.

The castle and gardens of Chantilly are worth stopping to see.—
The stables of Chantilly are the most magnificent of any in Europe.

From SPA to PARIS by Chaufontaine, LIEGE and BRUSSELS.	Poets.	Distance in English Miles.	Time on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
			h. min.	
From SPA to } Forges Chaufontaine		13 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 1 15	From Spa to Liege are woods, hills, and valleys. The prospect on entering Chaufontaine is the most rural and agreeable that can well be imagined.
LIEGE		5	1 5	
S. Tron	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	4 20	
* Tirlemont	2	9	1 40	From Tirlemont to Valenciennes is a flat
* Louvain	2	11	2	country, abounding in
Malines	2	13	2 40	corn and pasturage.
ANVERS	2	12	2 30	
Malines	2	13	2 30	
BRUXELLES	2	14	2 30	
Hall	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 45	
Braine-le-Comte	2	11	2	
Casteau	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	1 28	
* Mons (a)	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	Mons is partly situate
Carignon	1	5	40	on the mountain and
Quiévrain	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 18	partly in the plain, in a
VALENCIENNES	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	1 15	marshy soil, on the river
Bouchain	2	10	1 37	Trouille.
CAMBRAY (b)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	1 10	
Bonavis	1	7	1 10	
Fins	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	1 10	
PERRONNE	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	1 34	
Marché-les-Pots	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 18	
Fonches	1	6	42	For observations on
Roye	1	5	49	this road, see p. 6.
Conchy-les-Pots	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	58	
Cuvilly	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	
Gourney	1	5	36	
(a) The Couronne Impérial.				
(b) The Poit-houfe				

R E M A R K S.

The horses are baited at Forges without taking off, because they have full time for resting at Chaufontaine.

Chaufontaine is pleasantly situated on the banks of a river: here are hot-baths and mineral waters.

SPA is in the Bishopric of Liege; it is an agreeable place of residence for the season, when the best company in Europe are collected there. There is a pleasant wood with walks, made by M. Berkeley, an Englishman.

LIEGE is situated in a pleasant valley upon the Meuse, but is an ill-built town, governed by a Bishop, who is elected by the Chapter.

For ANVERS (ANTWERP) and BRUSSELS, see the route at the end of this Journal, p. 103 and 109.

At VALENCIENNES, upon the Escaut, which divides it into two parts, is a good citadel, and two manufactories, one of woollen stuffs and the other of cambrics. There is also much trade in lace.

CAMBRAY, a beautiful and strong town on the Escaut.

From SPA to PARIS by Chaufontaine, LIEGE and BRUSSELS.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles.	Time on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
			h. min.	
To Bois-le-Hue	1	7	55	
Pont Saint- } Maixence }	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	59	
Chantilly	2	12	1 35	
Luzarche	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	
Ecouen	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	1 5	
S. Denis	1	7	1 15	
Paris	1	7	45	
	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	304 $\frac{1}{4}$	52 13	

R E M A R K S.

It may not be amiss to make some remarks on the manner of living at Paris. Those who only go to see the place need only take an hired servant, and furnish themselves with two or three books written as a guide to travellers.

Those who go to Paris to see the world and derive instruction, should resolve to stay a year in that city at least, and they should go there in the autumn. Paris being divided into many societies which are intimately connected, travellers should furnish themselves with good letters of recommendation, not only to the Minister at the Court, but to persons of distinction, and above all, to those who receive and keep open table for strangers. In frequenting three or four of those houses, they may form a judgement of the French in general; but it is not enough to know the manners of a nation, they must endeavour to introduce themselves into one of these societies, where, by their manner of living, many families appear but as one, and, by falling in with their notions and customs, strive to be adopted as part of the family. By making a tour into the country with letters of recommendation, and residing in some of the principal cities fifteen days or three weeks, with a little discernment they may hope to acquire some knowledge of France and its inhabitants.

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From SPA to AIX-LA-CHA- PELLE.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles.	Time on the Road. h. min.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
From SPA to } Theu }		5	57	Woods, hills, and vallies.
Verviers		6	1 23	Two miles from
Herry-Cha- } pelle }		11	2 15	Verviers is the village of Timistar, where is a
AIX-LA- } CHAPELLE }		11	1 50	pretty mansion of a Counfeller of State of
		33	6 25	Brussels.
<hr/>				
From LIEGE to SPA by Forges.				
From LIEGE } to Forges }		14	2 50	See p. 12.
SPA		14	2 40	

R E M A R K S.

There is another road through Limbourg, which is 24 miles ; but it is only a horse-road.

The road to Herry is good and well paved ; the rest of the way is tolerable, except the four last miles towards Aix, which are very bad.

You may stop at Forges to dine, and bait your horses.

From PARIS to LYONS and AVIGNON.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles.	Time on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
			h. min.	
From Paris to } Villejuif }	1	4	0 30	Of the two roads from Paris to Lyons thro' the Bourbonnois and Burgundy, that of Burgundy is to be preferred in winter, because when the road-way is bad, the paved-way can be made use of. The Bourbonnois-road is level and well paved, and the traveller gets on faster than on any other. He may stop to dine or sleep at any of the places marked in capitals or with an asterisk; the best inns are mentioned at the bottom of the page.
Fromenteau	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	
* Effonne	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	1 15	
Ponthierry	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	0 57	
Chailly	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 45	
Fontaine- } bleau (a) }	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	1 3	
* Nemours	2	10	2	
Glandelle	1	4	30	
La Croisière	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	
* Fontenay	1	5	36	
Puy-la Laude	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	Corn, woods, meadows, fine level roads, and paved.
* Montargis (b)	1	5	38	
La Commodité	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	
* Nogent	1	5	40	
Bezards	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	
* La Buissière	1	4	35	
Belair	1	4	35	
* Briare (c)	1	5	40	
Ouffon	1	5	45	
Neuvy	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	1 5	
La Celle	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	Fine roads on the banks of the Loire.
* Cosne	1	4	36	
Maltaverne	1	5	45	
Pouilly	1	5	39	
Meuves	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	Vines, corn, and pasturage.
La CHARITÉ (d)	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	
* Pougues	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	1 5	From Pougues to La Charité is a fine prospect of this last town.
NEVERS (e)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 20	
Magny	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 16	
* St. Pierre le } Moutier (f) }	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	1	At Pougues, are mineral waters, which are much resorted to.
St. Imbert	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	
Villeneuve	1	5	41	A corn country.
MOULINS (g)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	1 12	
Bellay	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	1 27	Here are fine roads on the banks of the Allier.
Varennes	2	10	1 22	
St. Gerand	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 12	

(a) The Dauphine. (b) The Madelaine. (c) The Chapeau Rouge. A good inn. (d) The Grand Monarque. (e) The Grand Monarque. (f) The Post-house. (g) The Lion d'Or.

R E M A R K S.

FONTAINEBLEAU is remarkable only for the palace where the King resides in order to pursue the pleasures of the chase in a forest of near 30,000 arpens. Henry III. and Louis XIII. were born there.

BRIARE is a small town in France in the Gatinois upon the Loire, remarkable for the canal of communication of the Loire with the Seine, to which the town gives name. There is a pleasant walk between the canal and the Loire.

LA CHARITE. This ugly and ill-paved town is situated on the Loire, which is crossed by a handsome stone bridge.

NEVERS, a considerable town, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Loire, which is crossed by a good bridge. At one extremity of the bridge is a considerable rise, which makes the approach to this city, on the side of Moulins, very magnificent.

MOULINS, capital of the Bourbonnois. A considerable trade is carried on there in cutlery. It is situated upon the Allier, in an agreeable and fertile plain, almost the center of France. The Houses of La Chartreux, and of The Visitation are fine buildings. In passing through this city, the tomb of the famous Duke of Montmorency, who was beheaded in the reign of Louis XIII. which is to be seen in the Convent of St. Mary, should not be neglected; it is one of the finest monuments of sculpture in France.

From PARIS to LYONS and AVIGNON.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles.	Time on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
			h. min.	
* La Palice †	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	From La Palice to
Droiturier	1	5	50	Roanne, fine roads.
St. Martin	}	5	55	From Roanne to Lyons
d'Estreaux				are several mountains to
La Pacaudiere	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	pass, among others that
St. Germain	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	of Tarare, which is very
* Roanne (a)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	long; it is necessary to
L'Hôpital	1	5	1	put oxen to draw with
* St. Simphorien	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	the post-horses.
La Fontaine	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	1	Some of these moun-
* Tarare (b)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	2	tains are covered with
Arnas	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	1	snow, often even in the
La Tour	2	10	2	month of June.
LYONS (c)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	1	From Roanne to Ta-
St. Fond	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	re is one continued
St. Simphorien	1	6	1	ascent for twenty miles.
VIENNE	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	2	Between Vienne and
Auberive	2	10	2	Auberive, but on the op-
Toll of Rou-	}	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	posite side of the river,
fillon				is situate the hill cele-
St. Rambert	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	1	brated for producing the
St. Vallier	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	8 wine called Côte rotie.
Teint	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	1	From St. Vallier to
* Valence	2	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	Valence is a pleasant
La Paillasse	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	1	road thro' a delightful
L'Oriol	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	1	16 valley, with the Rhone on
L'Aine	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	the one side, and the hills
* Montelimart	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	1	25 of Vignoble on the other.
Donzerre	2	11	2	TEINT is situate at
Pierre latte	1	5	43	the foot of a mountain
La Palu	1	5	40	called the Hermitage,
Mornas	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	1	from whence comes the
Orange	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	1	15 wine of that name.
Courthezon	1	6	1	8 From Montelimart to
AVIGNON	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	2	17 Donzerre is chiefly de-
				scending.
				Orange is situate in
				a fine plain, watered by
				several rivers.
				Here is Mount Ven-
				toux, which is said to be
				the highest mountain in
				France.

† The Post-house.
 (a) The Posthouse.
 A good inn.
 (b) Chapeau Rouge
 (c) The Hotel
 Comte d'Artois.

R E M A R K S.

ROANNE is situate in a large plain. Here the Loire begins to admit of boats without interruption to the mouth of that river, making a course of more than 180 leagues.

LYONS, a large, rich, beautiful, and ancient city, contained in 1762, 115,836 inhabitants. It is the most considerable city in France, after Paris, and that which carries on the most advantageous trade. There is an Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres, established in 1700; an Academy of the Fine Arts; a public library; and a Chapter, of which the Canons bear the title of Counts, and must prove 16 quarters of nobility. The most remarkable edifices are the Metropolitan church, where is a famous clock; the College de l'Oratoire, where are to be seen a fine library and a very pretty theatre; Belle-Cour Place, one of the finest squares in Europe; the Hotel de Ville, a fine building of its kind; the Hotel Dieu, the front of which is by Soufflot; and the new town which is building, in the center of which will be a fine square. The quays are also a principal ornament to this city, the situation of which being at the confluence of the Saone and the Rhone, renders it one of the most commercial and flourishing cities in France: the former river has been turned out of its course, and it now falls two miles lower down in the Rhone. The inhabitants draw their silks from Provence, Piedmont, &c. which they fabricate and distribute all over the world.

From Lyons to Vienne presents a fine view of the Alps.

VIENNE, an ancient town founded by the Allobroges whose name it still retains, held considerable rank among the principal towns of the Gauls in the time of Cæsar. There is an amphitheatre almost entire, and the remains of a triumphal arch raised to the honour of Augustus. In the cathedral is a fine tomb of M. De Montmorin, erected by the Cardinal de la Tour d'Auvergne.

The inhabitants are eager to shew what they call the Prætorium of Pilate, his house, and the ditch into which he threw himself; and they pretend that after his recal from Jerusalem, he was banished to Vienne.

ORANGE, Arausica, an ancient town, the capital of the province of that name, from whence the Princes of Orange take their title. There is a circus, an aqueduct, and part of a triumphal arch.

From PARIS to LYONS by BURGUNDY.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles.	Time on the Road. h. min.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
From Paris to } Villejuif }	I	4	30	
Fromenteau	I $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	I	
* Essonne	I $\frac{1}{2}$	8	I 15	
Ponthierry	I $\frac{1}{2}$	7	57	
Chailly	I	5	35	
* Fontainebleau	I $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	I	
Moret (a)	I $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	I	
Fauffart	I $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	I 5	
* Villeneuve } la Guierre (b) }	I	5	30	
Pont sur Yonne	I $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	I 10	
SENS	I $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	I	
Villeneuve le } Roi }	I $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	I 5	
Villevallier	I	5	40	
Joigny	I	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	
Bassou	I $\frac{1}{2}$	7	50	
AUXERRE	I $\frac{1}{2}$	9	I 10	
St. Brice	I	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	I	
Vermonton	2	11	I 30	
Lucy-le-Bois	2	12	I 55	
Cussy-les-forges	I $\frac{1}{2}$	10	I 30	
Rouvray	I	5	45	
La Maison neuve	I $\frac{1}{2}$	10	I 50	
* Viteaux (c)	2	12	I 45	
La Chaleure	I $\frac{1}{2}$	11	2	
Pont de Panis	I $\frac{1}{2}$	8	I 30	
La Cude	I	5	45	
DIJON (d)	I $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	I	
	91	245 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 19	
(a) The Belle Image. A good inn.				
(b) A good inn at the Post-house.				
(c) At the Post-house, but middling.				
(d) The Prince de Condé				

R E M A R K S.

SENS, an ancient and large town, but badly peopled, although very advantageously situated for commerce, in a country abounding in all the necessaries of life, at the confluence of the Vanne and the Yonne. The Dauphin died in 1765, and was interred here with the Dauphiness his wife; a tomb is erected to their memory, which deserves to be seen.

AUXERRE, very favourably situated for commerce, on account of its easy communication with Paris by the Yonne. The churches are grand, and the wines produced in the environs are much esteemed,

DIJON, one of the most considerable towns in France, the capital of Burgundy, has a Parliament created by Louis XI. in 1477, an University, and an Academy of Sciences. It is situated in a pleasant plain, abounding in excellent wines, between two small rivers, the Ouche on the south and the Suzon on the north. Near this city is a rich Chartreuse, where are the magnificent tombs of the ancient Dukes of Burgundy,

From PARIS to LYONS by BURGUNDY.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles.	Time on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
			h. min.	
From DIJON } to La Baraque }	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5	Near la Baraque grows the wine of Chambertin,
Nuys	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	which is the most esteem-
* Beaune (a)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	1 15	ed in England.
Chaigny	2	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 16	At Nuys and at Beaune
CHALLON on } the Saone (b) }	2	11	1 35	are those of the growth of Burgundy the most
Sennecey	2	12	1 35	esteemed. The soil is
* Tournus (c)	1	6	1 40	rich and fertile.
St. Albion	2	10	1 30	The whole country
MACON (d)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	1 25	presents an agreeable
La Maison } blanche }	2	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 30	prospect of rich and fer- tile plains.
St. Georges	1	8	1 5	
Villefranche (e)	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	
Echelles	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	1 20	From Echelles to
Puits d'or	1	6	1	Puits d'or, is a fine
LYON (f)	1	6	1 3	prospect of the Lion-
	60 $\frac{1}{4}$	319 $\frac{3}{4}$	50 36	nois; the principality of Dombes, and of the city of Trevoux.
				From Puits d'or to Lyons is a continual descent.

(a) At the Post-house is a fine garden,

(b) The Three Faifans : or, The Cheval blanc.

(c) The Hotel of the Palais Royal.

(d) Post-house.

(e) Post-house.

A good inn.

(f) The Palais Royal. A good inn; or, The Hotel d'Artois, a better, rue de l'arsenal.

R E M A R K S.

It is remarkable that throughout Burgundy, as in all countries producing vines, the villages and country-houses abound more than in corn countries, the vineyards being more valuable than arable lands, and consequently the lands are divided among a greater number of proprietors; besides, that the culture of the vine demands more hands than the culture of corn.

CHALLON, considerable for its trade in corn and Burgundy wines, which is augmented by being favourably situated on the Saone. This town stands in an agreeable and fertile plain. It is large and well-built, and has a pleasant promenade: it is no otherwise remarkable than by being upon the Saone, which divides it from the quarter of St. Laurent.

Between St. Albin and Macon, to the east, is Mount Jura, and the mountains of Gex; and to the south Mount d'Or, which is three leagues from Lyons.

From Villefranche to Echelles, on the other side the Saone, is a delightful view of the principality of Dombes, where, among other objects, appears the city of Trevoux, agreeably situated on the banks of the river, which is observable till you have passed over Mount d'Or.

From PARIS to TOURS.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles.	Time on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
			h. min.	
From PARIS to la Croix de Berney }	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	52	
Longjumeau	1	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	40	
Linas }	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	1 10	
Arpajon }	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	
Bonne }	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	
Etrechy }	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	
* Etampes (a)	1	5	40	
Montdefir	1	5	40	
Angerville	1	8	1 10	
* Toury	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	1 7	
Artenay	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	1 7	
Cercottes	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	57	
ORLEANS (b)	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	
S. Memin }	2	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 15	
Clary }	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	
Lailly }	1	5	45	
St. Laurent- des Eaux }	1	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	26	
Nouant	1	4	26	
Saint-Diey	2	9	1 14	
Blois	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	
Choufy				

The Orléanois is one of the finest countries in France; it abounds in corn, wine, cattle, game, and fish. A considerable trade is carried on by the Loire to all parts of the kingdom.

A pleasant country, rising hills, and small valleys, along the banks of the Loire.

(a) The Trois Rois.
(b) The Trois Empereurs: or, The Post-house.

R E M A R K S.

Estampes is situate upon the Juine, which abounds in excellent cray-fish.

In a second tour which I made this way, I had a proof of the accuracy of my measures. I found in 1775, that boundaries were placed at the distance of 1000 toises from each other from Paris to Orleans; the 59th is exactly at the Orleans post, which answers precisely to 71 miles English; my perambulator gave me $71\frac{1}{4}$, and the quarter of a mile difference arises from the distance of my lodging in Paris to the first boundary. I made the same remark on the distance from Orleans to Tours, which was just the same, the 118th boundary being at the post in Tours, and the 119th at the corner of the Mall.

The construction of the highways in France have cost, one with another, the sum of 48,000 livres for each league of 2400 toises, which is 20 livres per toise; that is, six times as much as they cost in England; where, however, they do not pave their roads, neither do they make them so spacious nor of equal depth to what they do in France.

ORLEANS is a fine large trading city. There is a fine mall of 452 toises in length. About ten years since they built a handsome bridge, which is not six feet in declivity*.

* The attention of the French government to the construction of bridges is greater than ever. One of the finest bridges to be seen is at Neuilly, near Paris; but that which discovers the greatest abilities, is the bridge at Saumur, 15 leagues distant from Tours, on account of the size and depth of the Loire opposite this town. This bridge is under the direction of M. de Voglie, Inspector-general of the bridges and highways, to whom the French are indebted for many excellent discoveries in the art of building bridges.

The bridge on the great arm of the river is composed of two abutments, of 11 piers, and 12 elliptic arches, which are of 60 feet diameter each. It is 852 feet in length, and the whole superficies is on a level. It is on a line that traverses the city, upon which will be constructed two other bridges on the other two arms of the river, and another bridge now building

From PARIS to TOURS.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles.	Time on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
			h. min.	
To Veuve	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	1 1	
Hautchantier	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	
Amboise	1	4	35	
Bordes	}	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 0	From Amboise to Chanteloup is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, which may be travelled post in 25 minutes.
La Frieliere				
Tours (a)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0	
	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	141	18 56	A level corn country, and vineyards. The highway is within a mile of the Loire.
From OR-	}	2	1 1	50
LEANS to				
Meung †	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	
Beaugency (b)	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1	
* Mer	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 15	
Menard	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5	
Blois	1	5		

(a) La Galere.
A very good inn.
(b) A good inn
next the Post-
house.
† These two
years since, the rout
from Orleans to
Blois has been al-
tered for that by
Mer and Menard.

R E M A R K S.

Near Amboise is CHANTELOUPE, the magnificent castle of the Duke de Choiseul, on the banks of the Loire. The possessor of this estate has employed himself with great success in improving and embellishing his retreat. The avenues to it are grand, the gardens and meadows well laid out, and there is a piece of water near half a mile in length, from whence are seven views that terminate in the forest of Amboise behind the gardens. The Duke de Choiseul has given to the French nation the first and the best example of the happy effects of the nobility paying proper attention to their estates. Every thing around him wears a new face, and Chanteloupe is a delightful residence, where the establishment is more complete and magnificent, than that of any other Lord which I have seen in Europe.

Menard is an estate of the Marquis de Marigny, with a fine park inclosed with walls, and situate on the banks of the Loire.

TOURS is reckoned to contain about 25,000 souls. It is a fine old city, and agreeably situated. There is a mall, the finest in Europe; near a mile and an half in length, or 1350 toises, and in all this length are five groves of trees, and a terrace, from whence is seen a pleasant and fertile plain, bounded by a delightful hill. The cathedral is a noble Gothic building: the towers are highly finished. The Chapter-house of St. Martin is very large; the King is the Abbé. They have lately built a bridge at Tours, which may be considered as one of the finest in Europe; it is 1335 feet long by 42 wide, the whole superficies on a level, and is composed of 15 elliptic arches, all of which are 75 feet in diameter; at the extremity of this bridge they have begun to build a street of 400 toises in length on a line which traverses the town.

on the river Thouet, at the extremity of the town. This last bridge, the abutments of which are already laid, will be composed of three arches, each the segment of a circle of 82 feet span, whose perpendicular will be but 8 feet and an half.

The bridge of Saumur was built without dams or draining of the water: they used great caissons, which contained a pier or an abutment. It was built upon piles, which were sawed on a level, at a determined depth under water, to receive the caissons, from which the fides came away with great facility from the bottom, which rested upon the piles loaded with masonry. The sawing machine, invented by M. de Voglie, operated with such precision, that it repeatedly sawed from 15 to 18 feet under water on a parcel of piles of 2 to 3 lines in thickness, without splitting; and after they were sawed, they were raised to the surface of the water. The river was in some places 20 feet deep.

I thought it might prove agreeable to the curious to receive this information on the subject of bridges, on the truth and justness of which they may rely.

From TOURS to ROCHELLE.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles.	Time on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
			h. min.	
From TOURS } to Carrez }	I $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	Touraine is watered by the Loire and the Cher; it is pleasant and fertile in every produc- tion, and above all in excellent fruits, which has given it the title of the Garden of France.
Montbazou	I	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	
Sorigny	I	4	31	
Sainte-Ca- therine }	I	4	30	
Ste. Maure	I	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	
Beauvais	I	4	35	
Ormes	I	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	
Ingrandes	I $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	I 5	
CHATELLE- RAULT }	I	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	
Barres de Nintre	I	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	35	Plains, pasturage, and fertile in corn; they graze a number of cattle. There are few moun- tains in Poitou, and se- veral forests.
La Tricherie	I	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	24	
Clan	I	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	25	
Grand-Pont }	I	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	55	
POITIERS (a) }	I	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	43	
Croutelles	I $\frac{1}{2}$	6	52	
Colombieres	I	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	
LUSIGNAN	I	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	55	
Ville Dieu	I $\frac{1}{2}$			
La Motte }	I	9	I 18	
* St. Maixent }	I			A level country.
(b)	I	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	
Ville Dieu	I $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	55	
NIORT	I	12	I 55	
Rohan-Rohan }	I			
Mofay }	I	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	I 45	
Courfon	I	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	I 40	
Noaille	I			
Huffeau	I			
LA ROCHELLE }	I			
	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	141 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 10	

(a) At Deshou-
lieres hotel de la
Bourdonnaye. A
very good inn.

(b) The Post-
house. A good
inn at Cary's.

R E M A R K S.

The fabric of silk stuffs is much declined. Of 4000 weavers employed in 1750, they now reckon no more than 1300.

The province of Tours pays about 38 millions of livres yearly to the King, which is the revenue arising from the produce. The inhabitants have no property but what accrues from the fruit of their industry, in which, however, is included the trade in cattle carried on in this province. I have this from the best authority.

At Ormés is a fine seat of the Marquis Voyer d'Argenson.

CHATELLERAULT, a Dukedom, of which a Scotch Peer, the Duke of Hamilton, bears the title. The inhabitants have a manufacture of cutlery held in great esteem, and are reckoned at 105,000.

POITIERS, a large well-built city, but ill peopled; they reckon only 25,000 souls. There are ruins called Palais Gallien, a triumphal arch serving as a gateway or port, and the remains of an amphitheatre. There are large gardens in the heart of the city, and a public promenade which carries the pre-eminence over those of all other cities of France. It is nearly square, 280 toises in the longest part, and was made by M. De Blossac, Intendant of Poitou.

LUSIGNAN is a pretty small town, pleasantly situated on the summit and decline of a hill.

NIORT is a very commercial town: they reckon about 18 or 20,000 souls.

ROCHELLE, a handsome well-built town, a safe and commodious sea-port, formerly a place of strength, but has been much neglected. The chief trade was with Canada, the loss of which is still felt by the Rochellers. They reckon 16,000 souls.

The Isles of Oleron, of Rhé, Aix, Brouages, and Marennnes, may be seen from thence at one point of view.

Here are the remains of the famous pier erected by order of Cardinal Richelieu; it was of 750 toises. When the depth of water would not admit of going on with the wall of the pier, they sunk 59 vessels well linked with chains of iron, and filled with stones and other materials, to fill up the space which remained between the land-works.

The ramparts are 3 English miles in circumference, or a common French league of 2500 toises, which is exactly that of Turin, Vienna, and Hanover, all of which I have measured.

There is a fine picture of La Sœur in the church of the Peres de l'Oratoire.

From ROCHELLE to BOURDEAUX.	Poets.	Distance in English Miles.	Time on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
			h. min.	
From Ro- CHELLE to Rocher	2	12	1 45	There was no post established between Ro- chefort and Bourdeaux in 1768 when I made that route; but there has been one established since.
ROCHEFORT	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lieues	9	1 30	
S. Porcher	4	13	4	The soil of Saintonge is fertile in corn and vines.
SAINTES	3	10	3	
Pons	4	12	3 30	
Mirabeau	4	14	4 30	
Blaye	5	25	5 30	
BOURDEAUX	6	18	9	
		103	32 45	

R E M A R K S.

ROCHEFORT is a handsome well-built town, with a commodious port and fine arsenal. There is a foundery for cannon. The theatre, lately built, is one of the prettiest in the kingdom: it contains three rows of boxes. The Intendant's gardens are very pleasant.

At SAINTES are several ruins of a Roman bridge, a triumphal arch, the remains of an amphitheatre, and an aqueduct.

BOURDEAUX on the Garonne, one of the most capital towns in the kingdom. They export yearly near 100,000 tons of wine and brandy. Their quays are superb. The Garonne is 350 toises wide opposite the Chateau Trompette, and 400 opposite the Chartrons. It is 1900 at Blaye; and at Bourdeaux it is half as wide again as the Thames at London, which is not above 200 toises wide at Westminster-bridge.

Here are the ruins of the Palais Gallien and of an amphitheatre, as also of a small gate which they pretend to have been built in the time of Augustus. The finest modern structures are the Place Royale, in which is the statue of Louis XV. and the Exchange. From the Chambre des Consuls is a noble view of the port. The port and the quay are a league in length, and form a perspective view in crossing, which, seen from the other side of the water at a place called La Bastide, cannot perhaps be equalled by any other of the kind in Europe.

From BOUR- DEAUX to TOULOUSE.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles.	Time on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
			h. min.	
From BOUR- DEAUX to Boufcaut }	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	I have computed this route at 195 miles. My perambulator was out of order, so that I could not measure the distances by that means.	1 15	
La Prade	1		45	
Castres	1		30	
Birlades	1		40	
Barzac	1		48	
Langon	1		50	
LA REOLE	1		1 50	A delightful prospect
La Motte }	1		1 50	on leaving LA REOLE.
Marmande }	1		1 35	From La Reole to Agen
Tonneins	2		1 25	is a fine plain watered
Aiguillon	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 45	by the Garonne, and
Port Ste. Marie	1		45	bounded by two pleasant
Lusignan	1		45	kills.
AGEN	1		48	
Croquelardy	1		1	
La Magistère	1		48	
Malaufé	1		1 7	
MOISSAC	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 55	
La Pointe	2		2 10	From MONTAUBAN
MONTAUBAN	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		1	to Toulouse is a large
La Bastide	1		2 5	plain of 60 miles long
S. Pierre }	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		2 5	by 15 or 16 broad.
Grifolles }	1		1 10	
Saint Jorry	1		1 50	
Courtanfoul }	1		1 50	
TOULOUSE }	1		26 51	
	29			

R E M A R K S.

You turn out of the great road to Agen to go to Bareges.

AGEN, a handsome and opulent town, pleasantly situated; it was the birth-place of Joseph Scaliger.

Between MOISSAC and La Pointe (before you pass L'Aveirou near Villemande) is the mountain called La Francoife, from whence is a beautiful and extensive prospect of a fertile plain watered by the Tarn and the Aveirou; and when the sky is serene, the Pyrenées may be seen at the distance of 110 miles.

TOULOUSE is a large and ancient city; the streets are well disposed, and there are some good houses; amongst others the Hotel Chalvet, which belongs to the Seneschal, and was built by the Comte d'Espie in a manner incapable of combustion, with flat arches of bricks and plaster of Paris, and the roofs of brick-work. The Hotel de Ville, which is called the Capitole, is well worth seeing. From the bridge the Pyrenées may be seen at 100 miles distance, as well as the Cevennes, which join the Alps by the mountains of Auvergne. The Cordeliers of this city have a method of drying dead bodies, by which means they are preserved for ages in their house; I have seen near 200 of them together ranged along the walls. They reckon 60,000 souls at Toulouse.

From TOULOUSE to MONTPELLIER.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles.	Time on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
From Tou- LOUSE to Castanet }	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	h. min. 50.	
Bassiege	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 5	A very fine country, abounding in corn, fruits, and excellent wines.
Villefranche	1	7	1 5	
La Bastide d'Anjou }	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 25	
Castelnaudary	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	
Alzonne	2	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 50	
CARCASSONE	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	
Barbeyrac	2	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 45	
Mous	1	9	1 4	A plain, abounding in vines, olives, wheat, mulberry-trees, and en- compassed with barren rocks.
Cruscades	2	10	1 30	
Villedaigne }	1			
NARBONNE }	1	11	1 45	
(a) Nissan	2	14	1 55	
BEZIERS (b)	2	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 50	
La Begude de Jordy }	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 35	
PEZENAS (c)	1	6	1	
Villemagne	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 20	
Loupian }	1	13	1 42	
Gigean }	1			
Fabregues	1	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	36	
MONTPEL- LIER (d) }	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	1 5	
(a) At Notre Dame.	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	183 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 12	
(b) At the Che- val Blanc.				
(c) The Three Pigeons.				
An engineer of Languedoc told me that from Tou- louse to Montpel- lier they reckon 45 leagues of Lan- guedoc, or 135,000 toises, which makes the league of this place equal to 3000 toises.				
(d) Petit-Paris.				
A bad inn.				

R E M A R K S.

CARCASSONE, a town rendered opulent and respectable by its cloth manufactory. From CARCASSONE you go to Barbeyrac by the way of Trebes, to see the canal which runs thro' an aqueduct that serves as a bridge over the river Orbeil; and it makes half a post more.

From the Place S. Jacques at BEZIERS, and behind the Archbishop's palace, are two picturesque views of the river Orb and the canal, as well as the valley thro' which they pass. There are ten locks, one above the other, on a hill covered with olive-trees and vines.

Beziers and Pezenas are both pleasantly situated.

NARBONNE is a large handsome city, situated in a fertile plain, two leagues from the sea. Here are the ruins of many Roman structures, and the tomb of Philip the Hardy in the cathedral.

From Nissan to BEZIERS is only one post; but you must turn out of the road to go and see a mountain cut through 120 toises in length, to give free passage to the canal of Languedoc.

Between Loupian and Gigean, on the sea-coast, is situated Frontignan, famous for the wine which bears its name.

MONTPELLIER is the second city in Languedoc after Toulouse, situated two leagues from the sea, on the brow of a hill. Water is conveyed to it from a distance of three leagues by a very fine aqueduct, five parts of which are raised by double rows of arches. One part of it may be seen near the Place du Peyrou, which is 1000 toises in length. The Place du Peyrou, lately built, presents one of the finest views in the world: on one side are the mountains of Cevennes, with those of Ventoux on the confines of Provence, where the Alps begin their course; on the other, a beautiful valley, the mountains of Roussillon, the Pyrenees, and the Mediterranean. In the center of the Place du Peyrou is the fine equestrian statue of Louis XIV. in bronze, by Coysevox.

Much is continually boasted of the mildness of the climate, the purity of the air, the good living and affability of the inhabitants.

From MONTPEL- LIER to MARSEILLES.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles.	Time on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
			h. min.	
From MONT- PELLIER to Colombiere }	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	1 23	A plain of thirty miles, covered with olive-trees and vineyards.
LUNEL	1	7	58	At five miles from
Uchault	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	1 25	Nîmes is Arles, a beau- tiful town, famous for
NISMES (a)	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10	the residence of Mr.
S. Gervasy	1	6	1 3	Pomme, one of the
Rémoulins	1	6	58	most skilful physicians
Valiguières	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 14	in Europe.
Connault	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 7	A delightful fertile
Bagnols	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	46	plain, abounding in good
PONT ST. }	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5	wines, oil, game, and
ESPRIT (b) }	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6	excellent cattle.
Bagnols	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6	From the plain be- tween Bagnols and Pont
S. Laurent	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	1 50	Saint-Esprit there is a
Pujeau }	1	13	2 50	fine view of the Rhone
AVIGNON }	1	12	1 55	and the Alps.
S. Andiol	2	12	1 45	The vineyard of Saint-
Orgon	1	6	1 45	Laurent.
Pont-Royal	2	11	2	The plain of Avignon
S. Canat	2	12	1 40	is very fertile and luxu- riant, similar to that of
AIX (c)	2	10	1 40	Piedmont.
Pin	2	10	1 40	
MARSEILLES	2	10	1 40	
	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	169 $\frac{3}{4}$	28 50	
<p>From Montpel- lier to Nîmes the road is measured at 25,000 toises ; and from Nîmes to Pont Saint-Es- prit, at 33,000 toises.</p> <p>(a) The Petit Louvre.</p> <p>(b) The Louvre.</p> <p>(c) The Saint Jacques.</p>				Note. For the remarks on the towns of Aix and Marseille, see p. 41.

R E M A R K S.

LUNEL is famous for the excellence of its wine.

NISMES is an ancient and very flourishing town. There are many ancient remains ; amongst others, the amphitheatre, which is well preserved, but too much concealed by little mean houses : its great axis is an ellipsis of 67, and its smaller axis of 52 toises, of an irregular Tuscan order, and approaching to the Doric. It is 66 feet in height ; had 32 rows of seats, of which 17 remain ; 3 rows of vomitories, which were the extremities or the stair-case that led from the porticos : allowing 20 inches for each person, this amphitheatre must have contained 17,000 people.

The Temple of Diana, as it is called, but which was probably a Pantheon. The following fragment of an inscription has been found among the ruins : " Item dedicatione Templi Isis, Serapis, Vestæ, Dianæ, Somni . . . " It is of the Composite order.

The Tour Magne, supposed to be an ancient mausoleum, or light-house, was 19 toises in height, but is now reduced to 13.

The Fontaine Publique, lately rebuilt. The vestiges of ancient baths have been found here, the chambers of which are well preserved.

The frieze of the stilobate (or great pedestal in the center of the first basen) is very elegant, and exactly copied from the ancient, fragments of which may be seen in the interior part of the Temple of Diana. Before these chambers they have raised a colonnade, which supports a projecting cornice.

But the most elegant monument of antiquity, and the best preserved, not only at NISMES, but in all Europe, is that which is called La Maison Quarrée. This is a temple of the Corinthian order in the most exquisite taste, erected about the year of Rome 754, by the people of Nismes, to the honour of Caius and Lucius, the sons of Agrippa. M. Seguiet has decyphered the inscription by the marks of the nails which fixed the letters to the frieze, viz. " C. Cæsari Augusti F Cos. L. Cæsari Augusti F Cos. Designato, " Principibus Juventutis."

The cabinet of M. Seguiet, author of the Bibliotheca Botanica, should not be overlooked by the curious traveller.

Four miles from Nismes, leaving Rémoulins, between two steep mountains on the banks of the river Gardon, is the famous Pont du Gard, a work raised by the Romans to convey to Nismes the waters of the springs of the Eure and Airan. It is composed of three rows of semicircular arches of the Tuscan order, and is 150 feet high. The first bridge is 83 toises in length, and the span of the arch, under which the river passes, is 13 toises in width. The second

FROM MONTPEL- LIER TO MARSEILLES.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles.	Time on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

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bridge is 10 toises in height, and 133 in length; and the third bridge, which supports the aqueduct, is 4 toises high, and 136 long. It is attributed to Agrippa, who constructed it when he came to Languedoc, 19 years before the birth of Christ. It is well known that he assumed the title of "Curator perpetuus Aquarum."

The Pont Saint-Esprit is 3000 feet in length, and is extremely well paved. We are yet unacquainted with its architect. It is believed to have been begun in 1265, and finished in 1309, by a society of pious persons, who were called "Confraternité des Ponts;" or, The Bridge Fraternity. It is not straight, like other bridges, but forms a curve, the apex of which is towards the current of the Rhone; which may have been done with the view of encreasing its strength, to resist the rapidity of the current.

From Villeneuve to Avignon, exactly opposite to the latter of these towns, you cross the Rhone in a boat. The rapidity of the current requires all the strength and dexterity of the boatmen to prevent their bark from dashing against the ruins of an old bridge, the piers of which are just even with the water's edge.

AVIGNON is a fine town: it belongs to the Pope, who has a Legate there. At the Convent of the Cordeliers is the tomb of the celebrated Laura, the Mistress of Petrarch, and that of the brave Crillon. The fountain of Vaucluse runs thro' the middle of the town, under the name of the river Sorgues. In 1762 there were 23864 inhabitants.

AIX is a fine city, the capital of Provence, near the little river Arc. It is the seat of the Parliament of Provence. In the center of the city is a very elegant Cours, adorned with fountains and handsome houses. The town-house and the church of the Prêtres de l'Oratoire are the most remarkable. In 1762, the inhabitants were computed at 23,000.

MARSEILLES contains 100,000 souls. From 1762 to 1772, the population encreased 10,000 souls. This town was a colony of the Phocians, and built more than 600 years before Christ. The arsenal, the fencing-school, the Cours, or the high-street, which is 700 toises on a line, with rows of trees in the middle, are much admired. The port is one of the most commercial in France. At the Abbey of Saint Victor they shew the grotto wherein Mary Magdalen is said to have dwelt. The theatre is a handsome building. The front of the town-house is by the famous Puget

From MAR- SEILLES to NICE.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles.	Time on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
			h. min.	
From Mar- seilles (a) } to Aubagne }	2	13	2 15	From MARSEILLES to Toulon is a country of mountains and val- leys covered with vines and olive-trees. At Olioules there are orange & pomegranate- trees in the open field.
* Cuges (b)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 20	
Baufset	2	11	2	
TOULON	2	14	2	From TOULON to Fréjus, a country of val- leys and hills, diversified with plains covered with vines and olive-trees. From Muy to Fréjus, a plain.
Cuers	2	13	3 15	
Pignan	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	1 47	
Le Luc	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	1 23	
Vidauban } Le Muy }	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	2 40	From FREJUS to l'Es- trelles you ascend a very steep mountain, which you descend in your way to Napoule. From ANTIBES to NICE, a great plain on the borders of the sea, where there are hedges of pomegranate- trees, of myrtle, and of aloes.
FREJUS	2	13	1 45	
L'Estrelles	2	10	2 30	
La Napoule	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	1 20	
ANTIBES	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	2 35	
NICE (c)	2	12	4	
(a) The Treize Cantons.	25	152 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 30	
(b) The Post- house. A good inn.				
(c) The Post- house. A good inn.				

R E M A R K S.

TOULON is a place of great strength, with a safe port, one of the largest and most celebrated in Europe, sheltered from the North by lofty mountains. The town-house has a balcony, supported by two Termini, by Puget, which are well carved. Near the town-house is the house of Puget, which is but an indifferent piece of architecture. The place of arms; the arsenal, in which is the rope-walk, an arched building of astonishing length; the armoury; and the ship-yard for building; merit attention. In 1762, there were 36,000 inhabitants; but the population of this town must have diminished since the peace.

At ANTIBES there is a very pleasing view (from the west bastion) of the town, of the sea, and the advanced works of the port, gardens filled with orange-trees, &c.

Between ANTIBES and NICE you ford the Var. The day we crossed, it was so rapid, that we were obliged to have twelve men to support the chaise against the current, lest it should overturn.

NICE is famous for the excellence of the climate and purity of the air: it never suffers the inclemencies of winter, and the soil presents an almost continual spring.

Cross-road from CALAIS to Dijon.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles.	Time on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
			h. min.	
From * Calais } to Ardres }	2	10	1 25	
La Recourfe	1	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	40	Flat country, corn, and pasturage, to Cam- bray.
ST. OMER	2	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 47	
Aire	2	11	1 45	
Lillers	1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 11	
* Bethune	1	8	1 15	
Souchet	2	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 6	Very fine stony roads, and sometimes paved, to St. Quentin.
ARRAS (a)	1	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 15	
Marquion	3	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 30	
CAMBRAY (b)	1	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 10	
Bonavis	1	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 3	
Belicourt	1	9	1 25	
St. Quentin (c)	1	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 13	
Cerifi	1	7	1 10	
La Fere	1	8	1 12	From La Fere to Laon the roads are sandy and heavy; they were repaired in 1777.
LAON (d)	2	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 15	
Corbeny	2	13	2 35	
Berry-au-bac	1	5	55	
RHEIMS (e)	2	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 40	From Corbeni to Berry, a sandy road.
Petites Loges	2	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 53	
CHALONS ON the Marne } (f) }	2	14	2 40	Fine stony roads from Rheims to Chalons and Joinville. In all this route there are no vines.
La Chauffée	2	11	1 40	
* Vitry le fran- } cois }	2	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 38	At Vitry you begin to see vines.
La Gravière	1	8	1 8	
* St. Diziers	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9	
La Neuville	2	10	1 17	
(a) The Ecu d'Artois.				
(b) The Post- house.				
(c) The Hotel de Corbeil.				
(d) The Post- house.				
(e) The Mou- lin; or, The Post- house.				
(f) The Pomme d'Or.				

R E M A R K S.

This route is agreeable enough, with the exception of some few places which I have remarked. It is much shorter than the route of Paris, and convenient for those who would avoid the capital.

For ARRAS, see p. 7.

CAMBRAY is a handsome, large, and strong town in the Low Countries, situate on the Escaut, which runs thro' it. Its trade consists in corn, in sheep, in fine woollens that are much esteemed, and in linnen, which is exported to France, Spain, and the Indies.

LAON is pleasantly situated on the summit of a hill, and is seen on each side at seven or eight miles distance.

RHEIMS is a large handsome town, about two miles and an half in length. The cathedral is of Gothic architecture, more boasted of than it deserves : the ornaments of the front are heavy and confused : it cannot be compared for taste and lightness to the churches of Antwerp, York, Rouen, or of Tours.

From Bac-à-Berry to Vitry the country is open, the land arable, fertile, and well cultivated, with some woods, but little pasturage.

At Vitry the view of the country grows more confined : the hills, covered with vines, become more lofty. From Neuville to Joinville you follow the banks of the Marne, which runs slowly between two hills, adorned with vines and wood.

Cross-road from CALAIS to Dijon.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles.	Time on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.	
			h. min.		
* Joinville (a)	2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 25	Four miles before you enter Vignoris is a very high hill to mount and descend; the post is at the bottom of the hill.	
Vignoris	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	2 55		
Chaumont	2	13	2 35		
Vesaigne	2	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 5		
LANGRES (b)	2	10	2 5	The road from Vesaigne to Langres is level to the foot of the mountain where the town stands.	
Longeau	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	54		
Sucey	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	40		
Thil-le-châtel	3	14	2 45		
Norge-le Pont	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	1 50	Almost every approach to Dijon is by a declivity.	
Dijon	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1		
	66	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 11		
(a) The Louvre. Bad accommodation.					
(b) Duc de Bourgogne. A good inn.					

R E M A R K S.

Joinville is a small town, pleasantly situated at the foot of a hill on the banks of the Marne. On the summit of this hill is a feat belonging to the Duke of Orleans.

For DIJON, see p. 23.

From NICE to GENOA by the Col du Tende.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles.	Time on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
			h. min.	
From NICE } to Scarena }	2	13	3 30	Scarena is a very high and steep mountain
Sopello	2	13	3 30	which you ascend as you leave NICE.
* La Chiandola	2	16	4	From Chiandola to
TENDE	2	14	3 50	Tende you follow the
* Limon	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	5	course of a torrent.
CONI (a)	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	4 45	From Limon to CONI
Centalle	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3	you see Mount Viso at
Saviglian	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	2	40 miles distance, and
Racconis	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 8	the rock Melon and
Poirin	2	15	2 15	Mount Cenis at 70 miles
S. Michel	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	distance.
Cabaglion	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10	A fine plain, covered
ASTI (b)	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	with white mulberry-
Annone	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 8	trees, with corn, vines,
Felizanno	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	hemp, rice, and good
ALEXANDRIA †	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 37	pasturage.
NOVI (c)	2	15	2	Between Novi and
Voltaggio	2	15	2 10	Voltaggio is the castle
* Campo Ma- } rone (d) }	2	15	2 40	of Gavi, situate on the
GENOA (e)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	1 45	summit of a rock in the
	32	236	45 34	midst of a plain.
(a) The Post- house.				From Voltaggio to
(b) The Rosa Rossa.				Campo Marone is the
(c) The Post- house.				passage of the Bocchetta.
(d) The Post- house.				From the summit of the
(e) The Saint Marthe.				Bocchetta there is a
† The Trois Rois. A very good inn.				very advantageous view
				of Genoa and the valley
				through which runs the
				torrent of the Polcevera,
				which renders the road
				impassable when it has
				rained for two days suc-
				cessively.
From * Turin } to * Poirin }	2	15		
From * Alex- andria to }	2	15		
* Tortona. }				

R E M A R K S.

From NICE to Limon you travel on mules at 12 livres of Piedmont per mule ; or in sedans, at 3 livres per man per day. It is usual to take six or eight, and to pay their return. You must send your chaise by sea to Genoa, and take a post-chaise to Coni.

Chiandola is in a very picturesque situation : one league from thence is Saorgio, so peculiarly situated on the summit of a hill, that it seems suspended in the air.

TENDE is the capital of a province which gives the name of Col du Tende to this passage or defile of the Alps : it takes three hours to ascend and two to descend.

The passage of Col du Tende is more troublesome than that of Mount Cenis. There is no possibility for your carriage to pass ; you must send it from Nice to Genoa by sea.

From Racconis to Poirin you see Superga and Chiers, near Turin.

At Poirin you come into the high road from Turin to Genoa.

For an account of Turin, see p. 77.

At ALEXANDRIA you will admire the fortress, which is impregnable, and the palace of the Governor. It is situated on the Tanaro, over which you will pass on a bridge of stone.

Novi is the first town of the States of Genoa on this route.

The pass of the Bocchetta is a road very agreeably varied with pleasant hills and valleys, and the road is kept in very good order.

GENOA is a rich and superb city. The churches, the palaces of the nobility, are all of the most magnificent structure. The strada Nuova and strada Balbi are with justice called a collection of palaces. The cathedral is of the Gothic order, cased with black and white marble. The fronts of many palaces, amongst others those of Doria, Balbi, Durazzo, Brignoletti, are of marble. The most remarkable churches are the Annunciada, St. Cyre, or the Theatins, St. Philip, the Jesuits, St. Ambrose, and that of Carignano. In the Albergo there is a fine relief by Michael Angelo, of the Virgin supporting a dead Christ ; and the Assumption of the Virgin in white marble, by Puget, is a master-piece of sculpture.

From GENOA to BOLOGNA.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles.	Time on the Road. h. min.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
From GENOA } to Campo } Marone }	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	1 45	Two miles on this side of TORTONA you pass the Scrivia in a boat: the chaise passes the
Voltaggio	2	15	2 40	ford; and about six
NOVI	2	15	2 15	miles before you arrive
TORTONE	2	14	1 45	at Voghera, you ford
VOGHERA (a)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 35	the Coiron, at least when
* Broni (b)	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	14	2 30	it is fordable.
* Castel S. } Giovani }	1	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 10	Twenty-five miles
PIACENZA	2	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 20	from Castel S. Giovanni
* Fiorenzola (c)	2	14	2 10	you ford the Tidone.
Borgo S. Domino	1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 10	Two miles on this side
Castel Guelfo	1	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 5	PIACENZA you cross
PARMA (d)	1	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 50	the Trebia in a boat.
San Ilario	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	From PIACENZA to
* Reggio (e)	1	10	1 30	PARMA; good even
Rubiera	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 30	roads. You ford the
MODENA (f)	1	8	2 10	Taro in the summer
La Samoggia	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 10	(and in a boat when
BOLOGNA (g)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	the water is high) five
	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	195 $\frac{1}{4}$	35 23	miles before you reach
(a) The Moro.				Parma.
A good inn.				When you leave Ru-
(b) The Post-				biera, you cross the Sec-
house. A good inn.				chia in a boat.
(c) A good inn.				Between MODENA and
(d) The Post-				Samoggia, four miles
house. A good inn;				from Modena, you cross
or, the Pavonne.				the Panaro in a boat.
(e) The Post-				Good roads thro' the
house. A good inn.				Estates of the Pope.
(f) The Al-				
bergo Ducale. A				
superb inn.				
(g) The Pele-				
rini, and the Lo-				
canda Reale, both				
good inns.				

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At Cornegliano, near GENDÀ, M. Durazzo has built a magnificent house, which cost him almost a million before he began to furnish it. There are some pictures in the palaces of Balbi and Durazzo.

Seven miles from Broni is a rivulet which separates the Estates of the King of Sardinia from those of Parma.

PARMA is a fine city, and well peopled. The cathedral is magnificent. The palace of the Dukes of Parma is large and well built †. The great theatre is the largest in Europe; it is 300 feet long, and is so disposed, that on one side you may hear the lowest whisper on the other; and if you raise your voice, there is neither echo nor confusion. The gallery of the theatre contains some fine pictures. The best pictures of Correggio are here; particularly the picture which is seen at the Academy, where the Infant Jesus is represented with the Virgin, Saint Jerome, Saint Mary Magdalen, and an Angel. You must likewise see the pictures of this artist at S. Sepolcro, at the Madonna della Scala, and the Duomo; and at the Academy, the patent of Trajan to the Vellejeins upon a brass tablet.

MODENA is a pretty, well-built town. You walk through the whole town under piazzas. The palace of the Prince is magnificent; it has four rows of architecture, of the Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite orders.

BOLOGNA is a large, opulent, and populous town. The inhabitants are computed at 75,000 souls. It is five miles round. The public buildings are magnificent, as well in point of architecture as ornament: next to Rome, it has more fine pictures than any other town in Italy. It has been at all times distinguished for the Sciences. The University is in much estimation, and the Academy is well known. Its trade is considerable. Amongst other things to be seen is the meridian of Saint Petronius, traced by Dom Cassini †. The Museum, or Istituto, furnished with

† Since the publication of this Journal, the largest and most beautiful part of the palace has been taken down.

‡ In 1776 was corrected the error in the meridian caused by the sinking of the wall which transmitted the rays of the sun through a hole, and to the east of the church is an inscription relative to this correction.

From TURIN to TORTONA.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles.	Time on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
			h. min.	
From TURIN } to Settimo }	1	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 15	When the rains are frequent, the roads from Turin to Asti are impassable; and then it is better to take the road of Alexandria through Cafal, although there are four or five rivers to pass.
Chivasso	1	7	1 10	
Crescentino	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	
Trino	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 50	
CASALE (a)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 30	
ALEXAN- DRIA (b) }	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	4 30	
* Tortona	2	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 30	Leaving Turin you cross the Doria over a stone bridge, and the Stura over a bridge of boats. Five miles from Settimo you pass the Molone over a bridge of boats, except when it overflows its banks. A mile further, you cross the Acqua d'oro in a boat; and eight miles from Chivas you cross the Doria battea over a flying-bridge. Before you arrive at Cafal, you must cross the Po over a flying-bridge, and the Tanaro by a stone bridge. One mile and an half from Alexandria you cross the Bormida in a boat, and sometimes you may ford it.
(a) The Tre Re.	11	80 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 45	
(b) The Tre Re.				
				It is proper to observe, that in this route you lose much time in crossing rivers, and the posts are very badly supplied. The shortest road and the best served is that of Milan, Lodi, and Piacenza.

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all that is curious in Nature and Art. The finest monuments of architecture at Bologna are the palace of Caprara, the apartments of which are very magnificent ; the front and the stair-case of the palace of Fantucci ; the fountain of marble in the Place del Gigante, by Giovanni de Bologna. There are also some elegant pieces of sculpture by Giovanni de Bologna ; amongst others, the Neptune in the fountain of the Place del Gigante, and a beautiful crucifix of ivory at the house of Count Zampieri. There are also some excellent pictures in the gallery of the same Count : amongst these are the labours of Hercules by Caracci, with many others by the three brothers of that name. A wake, by Albano ; St. Paul remonstrating with St. Peter, a master-piece, by Guido ; Abraham expelling Hagar, and many others by Guercino and the greatest masters of Italy. Saint Cecilia, by Raphael, is at St. Giovanni in Monte ; and the martyrdom of Saint Agnès in the church of that name, by Dominichino. There are some exquisite pieces, by Guido, in the magnificent church of Saint Salvator ; and in the church of the Mendicants, is a very fine picture of Job seated on the throne, by Guido. There is a delightful view of Bologna from the church of S. Michele in Bosco, in which are two excellent pictures ; one, by Guercino, of Saint Bernard receiving the rules of his order ; and the other from the Magdalen of Guido, by Canuti. In this church are some beautiful ciellings painted by Carlo Cignani. The cloisters were painted by Lodovico Caracci.

At Bologna there are several leaning towers, the principal of which are those of Asinelli and Garisendi. I went to the top of the first, the stair-case of which is no better than a ladder, and has about 300 steps.

Leaving Bologna by the gate of Sarragozza, on the road of Loretto you see a colonnade of three miles in length which leads to Santa Madonna di San Luca.

From BOLOGNA to FLORENCE.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles.	Time on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
			h. min.	
From Bolog- } NA to Pianoro }	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 55	A valley, the roads through which are most- ly in a level bottom.
Loiano (a)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 50	
Feligare †	1	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 30	From Pianoro to Loi- ano is a very extensive view of the chain of mountains called the Alps, Yvrée, Milan, Verona, and the plain of Padua, of the Po and of the sea.
Covigliaio	1	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 25	
Monte Ca- rello }	1	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	
Maschere (b) }		4	1 10	
Caffagiolo }	1	3	49	
Fontebuona	1	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 35	The whole road to Loiano and to the next post is a continued ascent.
FIRENZA, or FLORENCE (c)	1	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 30	
(a) You may stop at Loiano, but the accommo- dations are very bad.	9	64	14 35	From Covigliaio to Caffagiolo the road is mostly descending.
(b) As there is no other inn upon this road, the post is divided so as to lodge at the Ma- scheri; where you pay the expence of horses and postil- lions, which is about a sequin for six horses and two postillions.				A fine view from the inn Dei Mascheri. The roads are very good on this route.
(c) At Vanini's upon the Quay de l'Arno.				
† Half way on the road from Fe- ligare to Covigli- aio is the Dogana at Pietra mala, where you may have the same ac- commodations as are before men- tioned when you stop at the Ma- scheri.				

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Four miles from Feligare is the volcano of Pietra mala, almost continually burning.

FLORENCE is a large and beautiful city upon the river Arno. It contains 150 churches, 17 public squares, and a great number of palaces. It is situated in an agreeable plain encompassed with pleasant hills, and is well peopled. I have been informed, from intelligent people, that the inhabitants are computed at 80,000 souls. It would require a volume to describe the beauties of this city. The PALAIS PITTI, where the Grand Duke resides, the GALLERY, the CATHEDRAL, the Tower of Giotto, and the Baptistery, are edifices which particularly attract the attention of the stranger. In the courts of the Palais Pitti (which is of the Rustic order, and has a very striking effect) are some very curious statues; and in the apartments may be seen many very beautiful pictures, especially the celebrated painting of Raphael called the Madonna della Sedia, as well as a great number of other excellent pieces by the same master, by Guido, Guercino, Andrea del Sarto, Parmegiano, Pietro Cortona, &c. Towards the gardens of the palace is another very elegant front. In the gardens of Boboli, which join the Palais Pitti, are some very fine statues; and amongst others, one of a man bearing upon his shoulder a vase from which he pours water, by Giovanni di Bologna; a statue of Neptune in a shell of Egyptian granite, of one single piece 36 feet in circumference; and above all, the groupe of Adam and Eve, full of expression, by Michael Angelo Nacarini. In the same gardens of Boboli is a Menagerie, where I saw ostriches, and some sheep whose tails weighed thirty pounds. In the Cathedral the dome is particularly to be remarked, as well as the bas relief round the choir. From the top of the square tower del Giotto, which is cased with white marble, you may see all the environs of Florence, and which form several points of view as agreeable as they are surprising. Near the cathedral is a building called the Baptistery, whose gates of brass exhibit sculpture very curiously executed by Lorenzo Ghiberti. Besides the statues which are at the gate and in the court of the old Pa-

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lace (amongst which are those of David, by Michael Angelo; the rape of a Sabine in marble, by Giovanni di Bologna; and the Perseus in brass, by the famous Benvenuto Cellini), there are some very elegant ones within, particularly in the Council-chamber. In the church of the Carmelites is the chapel of the Corsini, where are two fine bas reliefs by Fugini, and the cupola is painted by Luca Giordano. There are also some excellent pictures of Masaccio, painted above 300 years ago. The great altar in the church of the Holy Ghost is an exquisite piece of architecture. At San Lorenzo the magnificent chapel of the Medicis is much admired, as well as the repository of the tombs, which contains some very fine statues by Michael Angelo, who also executed the architecture of the library. The windows of the library are very beautifully painted. The church of St. Mark deserves likewise to be seen: the Dominicans vend exquisite perfumes there. In various places of the city are to be seen very curious pieces of architecture and of sculpture; such as the palaces Riccardi and Corsini; the Doric column; the Place Ducale; the bas relievo of a pedestal, by Bandinelli; the Place San Lorenzo; the Centaur slain by Hercules, by Giovanni di Bologna, &c. The GALLERY is full of master-pieces of sculpture. Amongst the curious ancient statues are those of Diana; Venus after bathing; Venus Genitrix; Venus Victrix, formerly in the Tribuna; the Athleta; Cupid and Psyche; Ganymede; Bacchus and Faunus; Venus and Mars; Endymion; Pomona; Mercury; Leda; Hercules wrestling with the Centaur; a Bacchante, extremely light; two Agrippinas sitting; an Etruscan Idol; an Etruscan Prince, or Lucomone. Amongst the works of modern artists you will admire the Bacchus of Michael Angelo, and the famous copy of the Laocoon, by Bandinelli. In one of the apartments of the Gallery which is called the TRIBUNA, are the statues of the Venus de Medicis; Venus Pudica; a dancing Faunus; the Wrestlers; the Whetter; the famous picture of Venus by Titian, representing his wife naked in that character; St. John in the Wilderness, by Raphael;

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a small Madona kneeling, by Correggio ; and many pieces of Rubens and other great masters. In another apartment, also adjoining to the Gallery, is the curious cabinet of Greek and Latin medals and medallions in brass, which contains one of the best series in Europe, as well as a fine collection of Cameos and Intaglios ; and on one side in the Painters Hall is the beautiful statue of Venus coming out of the bath. The elegant bridge of the Trinity, which has served as a model for the bridge of Neuilly near Paris, likewise merits attention.

About two miles from Florence is the Poggio Imperiale, where are some excellent pictures, and a marble statue of Adonis, by Michael Angelo.

Six miles from Florence, in the gardens called the Pratolino, is a statue of the Appennines, sixty feet high in proportion, and several grottos with curious fountains.

Since the first Edition of this Journal, the Grand Duke has removed hither from the Villa Medici at Rome the famous groupe of Niobe, an astonishing performance, attributed to Scopas, and has built a room in the Gallery on purpose for it. He has likewise removed the Apollo from the Villa Medici, to place him by the famous Venus of the Tribuna, and also the Venus coming out of the bath, which is in the Painters Hall.

In the room where you see the Map of Tuscany is an antique Hermaphrodite, which, in the opinion of some, is not inferior to that of the Villa Borghese.

There are many very capital buildings in Florence ; amongst others, that of the Marquis Riccardi, the Duke Strozzi, and Prince Corsini.

From FLORENCE to ROME.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles.	Time on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
			h. min.	
From FLO-	}			From FLORENCE to
RENCE TO				SIENNA is a delightful
San Casciano	I $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 15	country of hills and val-
Tavernelle	I	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 55	leys, covered with vines
* Poggio	}			and olive-trees.
Bonzi (a)		7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 40	The road is very
Castiglione	I	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 25	pleasant.
SIENNA (b)	I	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 10	From Sienna to San
San Monteroni	I	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 23	Monteroni, an even road
Buon Convento	I	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 15	in a pleasant valley.
Torinieri	I	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	55	Near Buon Convento
La Scala	I	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	is Montepulciano, whose
Ricorfi	I	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5	wine is much celebrated
* Radicofani	I	6	1 41	by Redi in his Dithy-
* Ponte Centino	†	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 34	rambics.
Aquapendente	I	5	40	Near Radicofani is
* Nuovo San	}			Chiusi, formerly Clu-
Lorenzo †		3 $\frac{3}{4}$ 5	1 3	sium, the capital of the
				States of Persenna.
				From the valley of
Bolsena	I	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	51	SIENNA to the Ponte
Montefiascone	I	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 50	Centino there are many
				mountains, indifferently
				fertile, and much ascend-
				ing and descending. The
				road was very good in
				1769, but I found it
				quite spoiled in 1777.
(a) The Post-				The Lake of Bolsena
house.				is thirty miles round,
(b) The Tre				and encompassed with
Re.				delightful hills covered
† There has	† From			with fine oak-trees.
been lately built	Ponte			
here a very good	Centino			
inn, on changing	to Radi-			
the situation of the	cofani is			
Post-house.	paid for			
	as a post			
	and an			
	half.			

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SIENNA, a famous city of Tuscany. The inhabitants are computed at 16 or 17,000 souls. The cathedral, altho' Gothic, is a finished work : it is entirely cased with black and white marble within and without. In front of the entrance of the church are two columns of porphyry. In the Chigi Chapel are two very fine statues of Saint Magdalene and Saint Jerome, by Bernini, and eight columns of verd antique. They shew you a Madona which they assure you was painted by Saint Luke. The basin for the holy water is a fine piece of Grecian art; the pulpit is of beautiful African marble; and the bas reliefs, especially those on the stairs, are admirable. The pavement of the church is partly engraved and partly Mosaic. There is also the statue of Alexander VII. by Bernini, and two good pictures of Carlo Maratti in the Chigi Chapel. In the library, near the church, is a very elegant groupe of the Graces in white marble, which is said, for what reason I know not, to be executed by Sophroniscus, the father of Socrates; and in the same place are the works in fresco of Raphael, Perrugino, and Pinturricchio. The tower of the Palace de la Seigneurie is very high, and from the top is a very extensive view as far as Radicofani. The square in which the palace is situated is in the form of a shell, of which the ridges form the water-course, and the water is carried off at the bottom. You must not neglect seeing the inside of the church of the Augustines, where there are many good pictures from the School of Sienna, but little known without that city. The altar-piece of this church is very elegant. In the church of the Dominicans is the picture of the Madona, by Guy of Sienna, painted in 1221. In this town there is a Cassino, where the nobility of both sexes assemble. They shew to all foreigners the house of the Socins, who were born in that city.

From FLORENCE to ROME.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles.	Time on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
			h. min.	
VITERBO †	1	10	1 10	From Montefiascone to Viterbo you descend upon a fine road all the way.
La Montagna	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	1 15	
* Ronciglione	1	7	1 20	La Montagna is the Mons Ciminus; you ascend the whole way to it.
Monte Rofi	1	9	1 40	
Baccano	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4	Ronciglione is on the border of the Lake Vico: Lagus Ciminus.
La Storta	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 28	From Monte Rofi to La Storta a great part of the road is along the ancient Via Cassia; all the way is on the de- scent.
ROMA (a)	1	9	1 30	
	23	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	33 9	
<p>† The Albergo Reale. A good inn.</p> <p>(a) At Benedetto's and many others in the neighbourhood of the Piazza di Spagna.</p>				

REMARKS.

ROME is a large and magnificent city, 13 miles round, and contained in 1767, 159,760 inhabitants, exclusive of Jews. The churches, palaces, country-seats, antiquities, ruins, are all testimonies of its ancient and modern grandeur: I shall only mention here the most remarkable of them. When you are at Rome, you will find no want either of books or Interpreters to direct your researches. Saint Peter's is not only the first church in Rome, but the first building in the world. The peristyle which surrounds it, the two elegant fountains, the obelisk in the center, the front, the cupola, which is 68 toises (a) to the top of the cross, produce an inexpressible effect on minds susceptible of the sublime and beautiful. The elegant proportions which are every where observed in the inside of this magnificent edifice are such, that, vast as it is, the mind fixes at once on all the component parts which present themselves to view; and we are not astonished at the greatness of them, until we enter upon an examination of each, when we find them far beyond what we could have imagined. The canopy of brass which is 122 feet high, the bas reliefs, the pictures, the statues, in a word, all that is contained in the church, require several days at least to examine them. Next to Saint Peter's, the two finest churches at Rome are, Sancta Maria Maggiore (b), and Saint Giovanni Lateran. San Paolo is without the city. In San Pietro in Vincoli, is the famous statue of Moses, by Michael Angelo. Saint Agnes, in the Place Navone, contains the beautiful relief, by Algardi, representing Saint Agnes naked, covered with her own hair: this is an admirable piece. At San Girolomo della Carita, is the picture of Saint Jerome receiving the sacrament, the chef-d'œuvre of Dominichino. The Trinità Dei Pellegrini is in possession of an excellent picture of the descent from the cross, by Volterra. Sainte Croix in Jerusalem; Sancta Bibiana, where is the master-piece of Bernini, a fine statue of Santa Bibiana, the drapery of which is admirable. At Sancta Madonna della

(a) The steeple of Strasburg is 69 toises 1 inch to the cross, and 71 toises 2 feet 4 inches to the top of it: the height of the largest pyramid is $77\frac{1}{2}$ toises. That of Saint Paul at London is 53 toises; that of the Towers of Notre Dame at Paris, 34 toises; of the Spire of the Invalids, 34 toises. The external length of Saint Peter is 110 toises, and that of Saint Paul, 78 toises.

(b) The magnificent chapel of the family of Borghese is much admired; the elegant marble pillar in the front is of the Corinthian order, and esteemed as a model in its kind. It is thought to have belonged to the Temple of Peace.

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Vittoria is another curious statue, by the same hand, of Saint Thérèse in an extasy. The magnificent church of Saint Ignatius; that of Giesu, where there are four columns of lapis lazuli, and two admirable groupes, by Le Gros and Teudona; and the church of the Capuchins, in which is the beautiful picture, by Guido, of the Archangel overcoming Satan. Amongst the innumerable palaces which embellish this city, we distinguish the Vatican, an immense building, where the most precious treasures of antiquity and of the great men of former ages are preserved; and amongst the rest, the museum begun by Pope Ganganelli. The Library is famous for the prodigious quantity of manuscripts it contains. There is also a very fine cameo of Augustus, and the curious collection of medallions in brass, gold, and silver, made by Cardinal Alexander Albani. Amongst the pictures, are the School of Athens, many other works in fresco by Raphael, and his Arabesks, which have been lately engraved and published. In the Sixtine Chapel is the last Judgement, by Michael Angelo, a wonderful piece both in the composition and expression. At the end of a gallery 1200 feet in length is an elegant cumbent statue, said to be that of Cleopatra; and in the Cortile del Belvidere are the Apollo, which, with great reason, is esteemed the finest statue of antiquity; the Laocoon; the Meleager, also called the Antinous*. Monte Cavallo is another palace where the Popes reside. The palace of Barberini is a curious piece of architecture, by Bernini; the Magdalen of Guido, the Gamesters of Caravaggio, and many other fine pieces, are to be seen there; and in sculpture, a beautiful sleeping Faun; a pretty groupe of Atalanta and Meleager, in Grecian sculpture. The palace of Borghese is very spacious, in the form of a harpsichord, built by the celebrated Bramante: the colonnade in the court is extremely fine. There is an infinite number of exquisite pictures, some excellent pieces of sculpture, and some superb tables and other furniture in red porphyry and coloured alabaster, &c. At the top of the palace is a delightful apartment of the Princess Borghese, adorned with large landscapes, by Vernet, which are painted in so true a manner, that when you enter the room you fancy yourself in an open country. The palace of Rospigliosi contains Guido's famous picture of Aurora. The palace of Co-

* Since the printing of this Volume, Pope Ganganelli has made a very fine collection of antiquities, which has a place in the Belvedere, where, amongst others, is the famous Meleager, which is esteemed the next statue to the Apollo.

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lonna is very rich in pictures, by the first masters, in every apartment, and particularly in a gallery which may be reckoned the finest and the richest in Europe. In the gardens of Colonna are the ruins of the baths of Constantine, and those of the Temple of the Sun; a cornice, extremely well carved, which is in these gardens, is supposed to have belonged to a column in that Temple, and leads us to judge of the amazing size and beauty of the whole colonnade. The Palace of Aldovrandini contains a curious relic of ancient painting, known by the name of the *Nocés Aldovrandines*, a picture in which the beauty of the design appears in the highest perfection. The great Palace Farnese, which contains the *Farnesian Hercules*, by Glycon; at his feet is an urn found in the tomb of Metellus at Capo di Bove; a *Flora*, the drapery of which is justly admired; both of these are in the court: in the gallery are the busts of Homer, Mithridates, and a very fine one of Caracalla; the triumph of Bacchus; and the *Galatea of Hannibal Caracci*, with the story of Perseus and Andromeda, by the same painter, are esteemed the most perfect works existing in fresco: in one of the smaller courts is the famous groupe of the *Toro Farnese*. In the lesser Palace Farnese, formerly the gardens of Geta, there was a statue of Agrippina sitting, as if in melancholy meditation*. Here is also the *Venus Callipyge*; and in the Loggia is the story of Cupid and Psyche, and the *Banquet of the Gods*, painted by Raphael, assisted by his pupils. Near the lesser Palace Farnese is that of Corsini, the library of which is magnificent, and open to public inspection. I was present on the 27th of March, 1769, when the owner of this palace gave to the Emperor a ball and a hot supper, of 500 covers, for which the Prince Corsini told me he had borrowed neither plate, linnen, nor china; a circumstance which may serve to give the traveller an idea of the magnificence of the Roman nobility. Prince Doria also, a few days after, April 2, gave a ball, for which he formed his court (which is 80 feet square) into a splendid hall, by raising a floor even with the gallery of the first story which surrounds the court, and taking away the lower part of the windows, so as to make them into doors to form a communication between the gallery and the apartments; and what was most extraordinary, all this was accomplished in three days. On the 26th of March the front of Saint Peter, the cupola, the peristyle, and the whole of this vast building was illuminated in the space of

* It was removed to Caserta.

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four minutes on a signal being given. Amongst the palaces at Rome which bear the names of Villa, the Villa Medici, built on the ruins of the gardens of Lucullus, deserves the preference in our recital, from the great number of treasures in every art which it contains : the gallery and the gardens are adorned with the finest pieces of ancient sculpture. The groupe of Niobe and her children, by Scopas, was there when I was at Rome ; but the Grand Duke has since removed it to Florence. Under the porticos of the Villa Negroni are the beautiful statues of Sylla and Marius : there are rural gardens belonging to this Villa, three miles in circumference, where, in the ruins of several houses, curious pictures in fresco have been lately found. The Villa Mattei boasts a very fine collection of statues. The Villa Ludovisi is situate on Mount Pincio, near the ruins of the Circus and the gardens of Sallust. Here is the Aurora of Guercino, under the same subject represented by Guido ; and, in sculpture, an antique groupe of the young Senator Papirius and his mother, as it is called * ; another of Patus and Aria ; a groupe of the rape of Proserpine, by Bernini. The Villa Madama is pleasantly situated ; there is a theatre of turf raised in a small wood near the house, upon which they say that Tasso's Aminta was acted for the first time. The Villa Borghese, at the gates of the city, is a very large edifice, whose fronts are adorned with very curious antique bas reliefs ; amongst which is a remarkable one of Curtius on horseback leaping into the gulph : over the door of the hall is a bas relief of five figures, hand-in-hand. In this Villa is the famous fighting Gladiator, by Agathias of Ephesus ; Coriolanus and Veturia ; the Hermaphrodite ; Seneca expiring in the bath ; a groupe of three Graces, like that at Sienna ; a Centaur tamed by Love ; Eneas and Anchises, by Bernini ; Apollo and Daphne, by the same. Lastly, you should see the Villa Albani, which may be truly called The Temple of Taste and Riches. There is no building so rich and complete, in Rome or its environs : it contains the finest statues, which are innumerable, and the best pieces of sculpture in the choicest marble. The compartments of the floors in the upper apartments are the verd antique, lapis lazuli, coloured alabaster, and other valuable marbles. There is a column of coloured alabaster of one entire piece, an unique. The pilasters in some of the rooms are adorned with ancient cameos ; but there is a bust of Antinous in bas relief over one of the chimnies which is invaluable, and which the Cognoscenti esteem with great justice

* But is rather a representation of Phedra and Hippolitus.

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the finest bas relief of antiquity. Cardinal Alexander Albani, an excellent judge of the beauties of antiquity, has employed fifty years and spent considerable sums in making the collection contained in this magnificent palace. But in speaking of palaces, I must not omit the palace of Gustiniani and that of Spada. In the Gallery of the first are some beautiful statues, and amongst others, that of Minerva, which is the best existing of that Goddess : near the stair-case is the bas relief of Amalthea, nurse of Jupiter, which may be put in competition with the Antinous of the Villa Albani. In the second is the statue of Pompey, the same at the foot of which Cæsar fell when he was assassinated : it was found in the street of the Leutarii. I will not undertake to point out the various excellencies of all kinds which are to be seen in the Capitol ; but I cannot pass unnoticed the equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius in front of the building, the captive Kings in the court-yard, the colossal statue of Augustus under the portico of the court, the rostral column of Duilius ; and within, the colossal statue of Pyrrhus, the tomb of Severus, the statues of Antinous, the centaurs of Bafalte, the dying Gladiator, the beautiful column of alabaster, and that chef-d'œuvre of the Mosaic art, the representation of three pigeons playing upon the brink of a basin full of water, so elegantly described by Pliny, who attributes it to Sosus of Pergamo. This precious monument of the industry of the ancients, as well as of their knowledge in the art of painting, was found at Tivoli in the ruins of the Villa of Adrian, by Cardinal Furielli, and sold to the Pope, who gave it to the Capitol. The fountains of Rome are not less remarkable than the other buildings of this great city : among others that inspire us with admiration, is the fountain of Trevi ; Aqua Felice, Fonte Paolino, or Aqua Paola, near which is the fine picture of the Transfiguration, by Raphael, at Saint Peter in Montorio, and a pretty Temple of Bramante. To pass from modern edifices to monuments of antiquity, we will begin with the Pantheon built by Agrippa, now Sancta Maria della Rotunda, which is in the best preservation of any in Rome. The cupola has served as a model for all those that have been built since. The portico, which is superb, is supported by columns of granite, each of an entire piece. The frame of the door is of one single piece of marble. The inside of the church is ornamented with beautiful columns of the Corinthian order ; the niches are in the proportion recommended by Vitruvius, which gives occasion to conjecture that he was the architect of this Temple. It is usual

usual to ascend upon the roof, in order to admire the effect of viewing the inside from the opening at the top of the dome. The Coliseum, or the Amphitheatre built by Vespasian, has four rows of architecture; some say with the four orders; but I could not discern it. The Mausoleum of Adrian, now the Castle of St. Angelo; the Ælian bridge, built by Adrian; the Mausoleum of Augustus, near Ripetta; the triumphal arches of Severus, Titus, Constantine, Janus, and of Nero Drusus.—The ruins of the Temples of Jupiter Stator, of Jupiter Tonante, of Concord, of Peace, of Antony and Faustina, of the Sun and of the Moon; that of Romulus, called San Toto; that of Remus and Romulus, or Saint Come and Saint Damien. The Temple of Pallas near the Foro di Nerva. The Temple of Fortuna Virilis; and that of Vesta.—The ruins of the Thermæ of Dioclesian, of which the part called Xistes, or that which composed the porticos of the Gymnasium, makes the great church of the Carthusians, where there are eight antique columns of oriental granite, each of one entire piece, of such a height and weight, that one can scarce conceive how the ancients contrived to bring such enormous masses from so considerable a distance. The ruins of the palaces of the Cæsars upon Mount Palatine in the Farnesian gardens. Near to these are the ruins of the baths of Livy, with the remains of the ancient painting in fresco, in gold and azure. Not far from thence is shewn the site of Romulus's house.—The ruins of Pompey's theatre, near the Curia Pompeii, where Cæsar was killed. The ruins of the Theatre of Marcellus.—All the ruins of the Forum Romanum, or Campo Vaccino; of the bridge of Horatius Cocles, or bridge Sublicius, and that of Palatinus.—The ruins of the Circus Maximus; of the Curia Ostilia; of the trophies of Marius; of the Aqua Marcia; of the arch of Gallien; of the portico of Philip, and that of Octavia; of the Villa, and of the tower of Mecenas near S. Vito, and the arch of Gallien, near to Saint Martin del Monti. The ruins of Minerva Medica; of the Temple of Venus and Cupid; of the amphitheatre Castrense; of the aqueducts of the Aqua Claudia; of the Thermæ of Caracalla; and those of Titus, or the Seven Halls. The tombs of the family Aruntius, in a vineyard near the Temple of Minerva Medica: Aruntius was Consul under Tiberius.—Cloaca Massima, built by Tarquin. The ruins of the tomb of Metella, called Capo di Bove. The Circus of Caracalla.—The Temple of Honour and Virtue.—The house of Cicero.—The Temple of Ridicule; of the Fortuna Muliebre; the Temple and Altar of Bacchus; the

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Fountain Egeria ; the Sepulchre of Scipio, and of Camilla, the sister of Horace ; the Freed-man of Livia ; the Temple of Bacchus (near Saint Agnes without the city), where there is a very fine sarcophagus sculptured in porphyry. This Temple is a cupola supported by 24 double columns of porphyry. The prison of Jugurtha, called Carcere Mammertino, or Tulliano, in which they also say that Saint Peter was confined. I must not omit to speak of the Obelisks of the Porta del Popolo, and of that which lies on the ground in the Campus Martius, called Obelisco Orario, which is 122 palms in height ; it was one single piece, and is adorned with figures well carved en creux. The Gallery of Saint Ignatius, or the Museum Kircherianum, should not be omitted to be seen ; as also, if possible, the beautiful Cameo of the Duke de Bracciano in an agate onyx, 6 inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$, representing Alexander and Olympia, the workmanship of Pyrgoteles, and the famous Cameo of Cicero which Marthal Chigi purchased in 1769 for 800 sequins. The statue of Jonas, in the church of the Piazza del Popolo, the design and direction of which are by Raphael, is also worthy of notice. The richest prospect of Rome, and perhaps of any other city in the world, is from the gardens of Prince Lante, or from the Villa Corfini, above the Palace, of which Vasi has published a fine print.

TIVOLI, which is 20 miles from Rome, contains many things worth seeing ; among others are the ruins of the Palace of Adrian ; the Villas of Mecenas and of Varus ; the Temple of the Sybil ; the Cascade, &c.

From ROME to NAPLES.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles.	Time on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
			h. min.	
From ROME } to Tor Mezza } Via }	I	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	I 20	The prospects in this route are much varied by an alternate change of hills and dales.
Marino	$\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	I	
La Faiola	$\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	I	
* Velletri (a)	I	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	I 10	All the country is very indifferently cultivated, on account of the heavy imposts on grain.
Cafe Fondate	I	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	I 15	
Sermoneta	I	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	45	
Cafe Nuove	I	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	I 25	The air is very unhealthy. Terracina is opposite to Mount Circello, formerly called Mount Circé.
* Piperno (b)	I	5	I	
Limaruti	I	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	I 35	
Terracina	I	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	I 22	On leaving Carigliano, the river of that name must be crossed in a boat.
Fondi	I $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 30	
Itri	I	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	I 45	
Mola di GAETA	I	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	I	The road from Terracina to NAPLES is one of the finest in Europe; it was made on the Apian way (which serves for a foundation to it) to receive the present Queen of NAPLES.
Carigliano	I	8	50	

(a) With a letter of recommendation you may be well accommodated with a bed at the Palais Ginetti at Velletri.

(b) Piperno or Gaeta are the only places where a bed can be had on this road; but it is better to travel all night, the inn at Piperno being very bad; that of Mola di Gaeta is not much better. Nevertheless, with letters of recommendation, one may have good accommodation at the Convent of S. Erasmo at Castellone, near Mola di Gaeta, and another at Velletri at the Palais Ginetti.

A fine air, a fertile soil, and abounding in wine and oil.

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Between La Faiola and Marino you pass over Lake Albano, now called Lake Castello, from Castel Gandolfo, which is on the bank of the Lake.

To avoid travelling all night between Rome and Naples, you may stop at Velletri, at Piperno, and at Mola di Gaeta. By some previous precaution being taken, a lodging may be procured at the Palais Ginetti at Velletri, and at the Convent of S. Erasmo near Mola di Gaeta. The best inn at Piperno is that which is at the foot of the mountain; but it is better not to stop there.

In the environs of Fondi is the Grotto where Sejanus saved the life of Tiberius, according to Tacitus.

From the Convent of S. Erasmo, a mile distant from Mola di Gaeta, is a magnificent view of the town and Gulf of Gaeta, and from whence Mount Vesuvius with the Islands in the vicinity of Naples may be plainly seen.

Near S. Agata is Sessa, formerly Setia, the capital of the Volscians.

At Capua the Volturno is crossed over a bridge; a mile beyond which are the ruins of the ancient Capua.

NAPLES is an opulent commercial city, and the best situated in the world. The road of NAPLES is one hundred miles in circumference, which the eye can take in at one view. The Island of Caprea, famous for the retreat of Tiberius, is opposite to this city*. To the right is the hill of Posilipo†, and to the left is Mount Vesuvius. I know not of any prospect more extensive, more varied, or more striking, than that of NAPLES and its environs, seen from the top of Mount Vesuvius. The streets are handsome and regular. They reckon about 360,000 inhabitants; so that, next to Paris and London, it is the most populous city in Europe. The Royal Palace is a noble and magnificent piece of architecture; the Toledo street is straight and wide, and three quarters of a mile in length; and the houses are well-built. The great Theatre is one of the finest in Europe; and on Gala-days, when it is illuminated, it presents a spectacle the most brilliant and magnificent imaginable. At Capodi Monte is a superb collection of pictures; a very numerous and beautiful collection of all the series of medals in gold, silver, and brass;

* At 16250 toises, or 19½ English miles south of Naples.

† The famous Grotto of Posilipo, which is dug the length of 362 toises, or 2316 English feet, through the mountain (according to an exact measure taken by myself), appears to me to be one of those wonderful works of Lucullus spoken of by Plutarch, p. 947, l. 1. of the Edition of Henry Stephens.

From ROME to NAPLES.	Pofts.	Distance in English Miles.	Time on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
			h. min.	
To S. Agata	1	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 18	
Sparanefi	1	10	1 23	
Capua	1	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 12	
Aversa	1	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 20	
NAPLES	1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 45	
	19	152 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 55	

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and a prodigious number of cameos and engraved antique stones of the greatest beauty ; amongst others, is one which is perhaps the most beautiful cameo existing : it is an onyx in form of a bowl, 8 inches in diameter, representing in the interior part the apotheosis of Adrian ; and on the other side a Medusa's head, of admirable workmanship. There are several different views of NAPLES which are all of them interesting : the one is from Castel del 'Uovo ; the other from Castel St. Elmo ; a third from the tomb of Virgil, over the Grotto of Posilipo ; and the fourth from the Convent des Camaldoli, without the city, from whence may be seen all the antiquities of the environs of NAPLES. In the Chapel of Prince Saint Severin are two fine modern statues : the one a standing figure covered with a net ; the other representing a dead person wrapped in a shroud, admirably well expressed. The environs of NAPLES are extremely curious and satisfactory to the lovers of antiquity and of natural history. Mount Vesuvius, the Solfa Terra, the Grotto del Cane, the Baths of Nero, &c. will sufficiently interest the last ; and Portici presents the first with an inexhaustible collection of pictures, of statues of marble and of brass, of utensils, of vases used in the temples, in the sacrifices, and in the houses, in bronze, in silver, earthen-ware, and glass, some of which, for delicacy of workmanship and design, are not to be equalled in any other collection. Every thing which has been found in Herculaneum and at Pompeia, as well as all that continues to be found there, is deposited at Portici, near to which place, and under Resina which is adjoining to it, are to be seen the ruins of Herculaneum. At the distance of twelve miles from NAPLES is Pompeia, the ruins of which are open, and exposed to public view. You may walk in the streets and enter into the houses, as they existed in the time of the Romans ; and it is the only model we have of an ancient city. Puzzuolo has some beautiful remains of antiquity. The classic ground described by Virgil is also to be seen ; the lake Avernus, the cave of the Sybil, the Elysian-fields, the cape of Miseno, the Acheron, the grotto of the Sybil of Cuma, from whence is seen afar off the Torre de Patria, where is the tomb of Scipio with these words : " Ingrata Patria, neque ossa habebis." On the side of Baia is the sepulchre of Agrippina, the Piscina mirabile, &c. &c.

The situation of Naples, viewed two or three miles from the sea, is the most beautiful and agreeable in the world. Some are divided in their opinion of giving the preference to the situation of Naples or that of Constantinople ; but the number of suffrages seems to be decisively in favour of the former.

From ROME to LORETTO.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles.	Time on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
			h. min.	
From ROME to } Prima Porta }	I	6	I	
Malborghetto	$\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	
Castel Nuovo	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	I	
Rignano	I	6	I 15	Otricoli is at the en-
* Civita Ca- } stellana }	I	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	I 50	trance into Umbria. A
Borghetto	$\frac{3}{4}$	6	50	fertile country, fine
Otricoli	$\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	I	plains and mountains,
* Narni	I	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	and rich vallies.
* Terni	I	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	30	Three miles from
Strettura	I	8	I 30	Strettura you begin to
Spoletto	I	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 10	ascend the Somma,
Le Vene	I	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	I	which is the highest of
* Foligno	I	9	I 30	the Appennine moun-
Casa Nuova	I	9	I 50	tains on that side.
* Serravalle	I	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 10	At Serravalle you quit
Ponte Trave	I	7	I 15	the Umbria and enter
Valcimara	I	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	I 30	the Marche of Ancona,
Tolentino	I	8	I 35	still crossing the Appen-
* Macerata	I $\frac{1}{2}$	11	2	nines.
Sambuchetto	I	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	I	At Valcimara the val-
LORETTO	I	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 30	ley extends, the moun-
	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	160 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 5	tains gradually decrease,
				and you enter the plain.

There are lodgings to be had at all the places on this route that are marked with an asterisk.

The best lodgings are at Narni, Foligno, Spoletto, Macerata. At the Post-house. This last is without the city.

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The road from ROME to Bologna is not kept in such good repair as that by Sienna and Florence; but the country is more agreeable; the inns are better, and there are a greater number of them to put up at. There is also another route to Florence by Perugia and Arezzo.

At Terni you get on horseback to go and see the cascade delle Marmore.

Spoletto is partly situate on a hill and partly in a plain.

Macerata is prettily situate on the top of a hill.

LORETTO is situate on the top of a hill, two leagues from the sea. The church of Our Lady is called Santa Casa, and the chapel of the Madonna (of which so many wonders are related) is very pretty. The Madonna is covered with jewels and precious stones. The treasury is also shewn, which is certainly one of the richest in Europe.

From LORETTO to BOLOGNA.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles.	Time on the Road. h. min.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
From LORETTO to Ca- merano }	1	8	1 35	From LORETTO to AN- CONA is much ascending and descending.
ANCONA	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 45	
Cafe Brugiate	1	9	1 50	
Sinigaglia	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 20	A level country to the mountain, from Pesaro along the coast of the Adriatic sea.
Marotta	1	6	1	
* Fano	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 20	
* Pesaro	1	7	1 25	Between Cesena and Savignano, three miles from Cesena, you pass the Rubicon (now called the Pisatello), which is 20 feet wide, being near the source, but at Ra- venna it is at its full width.
Catolica	1	10	2 5	
* Rimini	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 12	
Savignano	1	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 40	
Cesena	1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 15	
* Forli	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 5	
Faenza	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 30	
Imola	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 45	
S. Nicolo	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	11	1 45	
BOLOGNA	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 30	
	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{4}$	26 2	

Lodgings may
be had at all the
places on this road
that are marked
with an asterisk.

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ANCONA is a commercial sea-port, situate on the brow of a hill, and extends to the sea-coast. On the mole is an arch of Trajan of white marble well preserved. There is a handsome and commodious harbour.

Between Sinigaglia and Fano you enter the Duchy of Urbino, which you quit at Catolica and enter the Romagna.

Near Pesaro you discover the little Republic of San Marino upon the top of a mountain.

For a description of BOLOGNA, see p, 47.

From BOLOGNA to VENICE.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles.	Time on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
From BOLOGNA to San Giorgio	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	h. min. 1 45	
* Cento	1	8	1 30	Before you come to
San Carlo	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10	Cento you cross the
FERRARA (a)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	1 50	Reno in a boat.
Rovigo	2	18	4 20	A level, marshy coun-
Monfelize	2	15	2 20	try, badly cultivated.
(a) The Trois Maures.				After having left Fer-
<p>You may go to Venice by water, if you embark at Francolino, which is five miles from Ferrara. You make your agreement at Ferrara with the mariners, who furnish you with a Peota for your equipage and servants, for 7 sequins; and a Burchiello for yourself for 10 or 12 sequins more: the voyage, which is 80 miles, is performed in about 20 hours. It must be observed, that as there is no post from Francolino, you must pay for a post and an half, according to the rules established in almost all countries where they favour the posts.</p> <p>The route by water from Ferrara to Venice is made on the Po, from thence by a canal to the Adige, and by another canal to the Brenta and the Lagunes.</p>				<p>rara, five miles beyond that city you cross the Po, which is very wide, in a boat; and 9 miles from the Po to Passo Rosetti, you cross the canal Bianco in a boat. Three miles from Rovigo you cross the Adige. A fine country.</p>

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Cento is the birth-place of Guercino, and where are to be seen the greatest number of pictures painted by him.

FERRARA is a handsome city, with a magnificent square and a good citadel;—a palace called the Palace of Diamonds, on account of the stones of the front being cut with faces: it is a noble building, and formerly belonged to the House of Este, but is now the property of the Marquis Villa;—the palace of the Marquis Pallavicini, formerly Governor of Milan. The tomb of Ariosto, who was born and died at FERRARA, is at the Benedictines.

PADUA is a large city, but thinly peopled. The University was built by Palladio. The church of Saint Anthony, the patron of this city, is large and beautiful. A house is shewn here which is called the house of Titus Livius, where are many ancient inscriptions.—The church of Santa Justina.

VENICE, one of the most beautiful cities in the world, and certainly the most singular, from the nature of its situation. They reckon 200,000 inhabitants. It is entirely built upon piles, in the center of the Lagunes. It carries on a very flourishing trade. The principal beauties of Venice are the Place of Saint Mark, and all the buildings round it. The view from the top of the tower is admirable.—The quarters of the Merceria and the Rialto. The palaces of many of the nobility, built by Palladio and Sanfovino, are fine pieces of architecture. The military and naval arsenals, the rope-yard, the galleys, the four horses of brass gilt over the portico of Saint Mark, which were given to Nero by Tiridates, conveyed to Constantinople by Constantine, and brought to Venice by the Venetians when they pillaged Constantinople. The churches of San Giorgio, the Zitelle, Santa Maria della Carità, and the Redemtore, all of Palladio's building, should also be seen. It would be well to endeavour, if possible, to be at Venice at the Ascension, in order to see the ceremony of the Doge espousing the Sea. No sight can be more agreeable than the galley and the Peotas di Gala of the Foreign Ministers who accompany the Bucentaure to the Lido in the morning, and in the evening go to parade upon the canal of Zueca.

For the convenience of the lovers of architecture, I shall in a few words mention the principal structures of the three great masters Palladio, Sanfovino, and Scamozzi; to which may be added, those of San Michieli. At Venice are the churches of S. Giorgio Maggiore, il Redemtore, le Zitelle, Santa Lucia, the Palace of Tiepolo opposite to Grimani, and that of Balbi near the

From BOLOGNA to VENICE.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles.	Time on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
			h. min.	
TO PADOVA (a)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	2	From PADUA to VE- NICE almost the whole way is along the course of the Brenta. A fertile foil.
Dolo	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	1 45	
Fufina	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	1 20	
VENEZIA (b)		5	1 15	
	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 15	From Fufina to VE- NICE the conveyance is by a gondola, which is twelve livres.
(a) The Golden Eagle. A good inn.				
(b) At Bons Dary, near the Rialto; Petrillo, at the Lione Bianco; at the Tre Re, &c.				
Twenty-five miles from Venice is Chiozza, and at 10 miles distance is Malamocco, with several other small Islands of the Lagoon, before you reach the capital.				
N. B. You are never in the open sea in all this route.				

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Rio Foscari, all the works of Palladio. The Procuratie Nuove, the Zecca, the Libreria; the Palace of Cornaro, on the great canal, near to St. Maurice; the Palace Delfino, riva di Biaggio; the churches of S. Francesco della Vigna; S. Martino near the arsenal; S. Geminiano in the Place of Saint Mark; the Monument of the Doge Venier at St. Salvador; the School of St. Giovanni degli Schiavoni; the Incurables, &c. of SANSOVINO. The third order of the Procuratie Nuove, the other front of the Libreria di S. Marco, the Museum; and the monument of the Doge Nicolo da Ponte in the church of S. Maria della Carità of SCAMOZZI. The Palaces of Grimani on the great canal near St. Luc, and Cornaro at St. Paul's, of SAN MICHELI; and lastly, the churches of the Scalzi and the Salute; and the Palaces of Pesaro and Rezzonico of Balthazar Longhena.

From VENICE to MILAN.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles.	Time on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
			h. min.	
From VENICE } to Fusina }		5	1	
Dolo	I $\frac{1}{2}$	11	1 30	
PADOVA	I $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 40	A level country.
La Slesiga	I	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 40	Here the country be-
VICENZA (a)	I	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	gins to be rather un-
Montibello	I	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 30	even. It is very fertile
Caldiero	I $\frac{1}{2}$	12	1 45	and pleasant. It pro-
				duces much wine, and
				white mulberry-trees.
VERONA (b)	I	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 30	The Veronese is the
Castel Nuovo	I $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 45	most fertile country in
* Defenzano	I $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 15	Italy, abounding in
Ponte San Marco	I	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 45	corn, wine, fruit, oil,
				and much cattle, &c.
				From Castel Nuovo
				to Brescia, the road was
				very bad and rugged in
BRESCIA (c)	I $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 30	1778. It is very good
L'Hospidaletto	I	8	1 30	from Bergamo to Milan.
* Palazzuolo	I $\frac{1}{2}$	10	1 30	From Bergamo to
Cavernago	I	6	1 5	Vaprio, the Adda is
BERGAMO (d)	I	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 20	crossed in a ferry at Ca-
Vaprio, or } Canonica }	I $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	nonica, where there is a
Columbarolo	I	10	1 5	rigorous custom-house.
MILANO (e)	I $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 30	The Bergamese is a
	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	183	22 50	very populous and fertile
				country. The inhabi-
				tants are an industrious
				people.
(a) The Capel-				
lo Rosso.				
(b) The Duc				
Torre. A good				
inn.				
(c) The Torre.				
(d) The Fenice,				
or at the Albergo				
Reale.				
(e) The Pozzo,				
and the Tre Re;				
but the best inn				
is the Albergo				
Reale.				

R E M A R K S.

VICENZA is pleasantly situated. The environs are the most agreeable that can be imagined. It is the country of Palladio, of whom many fine works are to be seen there: amongst others, the Town-house, the Olympian Theatre, on the plan and proportions of Vitruvius, and the model of the ancient theatres. The Rotunda, the villa of Count Capra, that of Count Chiericato, the Palace Capitaniato, the Palace Treffino, the Palace della Ragione, of the Counts of Valmarana, of Tiene, Caldogno, &c. the arch of the field of Mars, the field of Mars, and Santa Maria del Monte, from whence is a fine view of the country, are also worth noticing.

VERONA is pleasantly situated upon the Adige, which runs thro' it. The town-house is a capital building. There are many beautiful remains of antiquity: amongst others, the amphitheatre, which is preserved entire, and is now in use. When the Emperor came to Verona, in 1769, it was shewn to him when full, and they reckoned 22,000 persons. At S. Celso is a picture of the Holy Family, by Raphael. The church of San Giorgio. At San Bernardino is the chapel of the family of Pellegrini, by Michiel San Michieli, which is one of the most elegant pieces of architecture in Italy. This architect was equal to Palladio, yet is nevertheless scarcely known. There are also other works of architecture at Verona, by Michiel San Michieli: amongst others, the Porte Stupa, and the Palaces Canossa, Verzi, Bevilacqua, Pompei, and Pellegrini.

BRESCIA is a large and populous town, with a good citadel; but it contains nothing remarkable. It is situate in an agreeable plain on the Garza.

MILAN is the largest city in Italy, except Rome. They reckon about 140,000 inhabitants. The cathedral, in the Gothic taste, is not yet finished, altho' it is three centuries since it was begun. The decorations are highly finished. Here are shewn the chapel of S. Carlo Borromeo, with many sculptures in silver; and the body of S. Carlo in a coffin made of plate-glass set in silver, of the greatest magnificence. From the top of the towers is a very extensive prospect of the rich and immense plain of Lombardy and of the Alps. There is at Milan an excellent public library, called Ambrosienne. At Santa Maria delle Grazie is the fine picture of the Last Supper by Leonardo da Vinci. A part of the ruins of the temple of Hercules, built in 286 by Maximilian, form the portico of the church of St. Lawrence, Porta Ticinese. Two miles from MILAN is the Echo Simoneta, which repeats 40 times,

From MILAN to TURIN.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles.	Time on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
			h. min.	
From MILAN } to San Pietro } l'Olmo }	1	9	1 25	You cross the Tessino in a boat; it is sometimes very much swelled, and difficult to pass.
Buffalora	1	9	1 25	
NOVARA (a)	1	10	2 15	Novara is a small
VERCELLI (b)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	2 15	town, a mile and a
S. Germano	1	9	1 20	half round the ramparts.
Cigliano	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	2	Before you reach Ver-
* Chivasso (c)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	2	celli you ford the Sesia,
Settimo	1	7	1 15	or cross it in a boat,
TURIN (d)	1	8	1 15	when it is much swelled.
(a) The Tre Re. An indif- ferent inn.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	93	15 10	All this part of Lom- bardy is a rich and fer- tile plain.
(b) The Tre Re. A good inn.				Eight miles from
(c) The Tre Re, without the town on the Tu- rin side.				Chivas you pass the
(d) The Au- berge Royale.				Doria-Balta over a flying-bridge; and a mile further, the Molone on a fixed bridge, if it is not overflowed.
From MILAN to the Boromean Isles and to the Lake Como.				At Varese is a plea- sant country-seat of the Arch-duke Ferdinand.
From MILAN } to Saronno }		15	3	Those who go from Milan to Turin may embark at Laveno for
Tradate		8	1 45	ARONA, and visit the
Varese (a)		9	2	Islands in crossing the
Laveno		14	3 30	Lake Maggiore: it is but
* l'Isola Bella		5	1 15	ten miles from Isola Bel-
* l'Isola Madre		1	15	la to Arona; and from
Laveno		5	1	thence to Novara 24
Varese		14	3	miles and good roads;
COMO		15	5 30	whereas it is more than
MILAN		25	7	40 miles to go from La- veno to Novara by Va-
(a) At the Star.		111	28 15	rese and Sesto; and the Tessino, which is often swelled, is difficult to cross.

REMARKS.

The new theatre is very convenient and handsome ; the observatory is one of the best in Europe ; the palace of the Archduke is elegantly adorned and furnished, and the ball-room is one of the finest in the world.

TURIN is one of the prettiest towns in Europe, well-built, and the streets are perfectly straight. The street Po, drawn by a line, with piazzas, is 400 toises in length. They reckon 80,000 souls. This city is at the foot of the Alps, in a delightful plain watered by the Po. The citadel is the best fortified in Europe ; the fortifications are regular, and very strong ; and the mines and subterraneous works are far advanced in the country. TURIN is three miles round the ramparts. The palace and the buildings adjoining are plain but noble pieces of architecture. The gallery of the palace contains a choice collection of pictures by the first masters, which yields to none in excellence and beauty*. This city, which is on a level, is kept with great neatness by means of water-courses, which are made to flow when they want to cleanse it. The university and the library are what is most remarkable there ; and in the environs, the Venerie, Montcallier, Stupinigi, the Superga, the Vigne-la-Reine, the Capuchins.

The Boromean Isles, 50 miles from MILAN, are well worth seeing. They are situated in the Lake Maggiore, and are so agreeable as to recal to the mind all the ideas which the Poets have given us of the Isles of Calypso and Armida. L'Isola Madre is the largest and most romantic. L'Isola Bella is small, but elegant and beautifully disposed. The castle is magnificent and convenient, and the gardens and terraces, covered with orange and citron-trees, produce an agreeable effect, particularly in approaching the Isle on the terrace-side.

The Lake Como is the most pleasant of all those at the foot of the Alps, in Lombardy. About 16 miles from the city of Como, on the Lake, is the fountain, of which Pliny says it has a flux and reflux like that of the sea.

* The theatre is the largest and the finest in Europe ; it is 96 feet English wide, of which 36 feet are behind the side-scenes ; and it is 126 feet in length.

From MILAN to TURIN.	Poss.	Distance in English Miles.	Time on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
			h. min.	
From TURIN				A fine level road to Suze; but you lose the plain at Rivoli, and the valley continues narrowing all the way. It is best to stop and dine at St. Antonin, the environs of which are very pleasant.
(a) to Rivoli	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	8	4 30	
* S. Ambroise	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		
Zaconiere	1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$		
* Suze	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 39	
La Novaleze	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	At Novaleze you begin to ascend, carried by chairmen.
MonteCenis. { La Grande		6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 10	
Croix	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$		
L'Hopital		$\frac{3}{4}$		
LaTaverne		$\frac{3}{4}$	37	
* Lannebourg	1	5	30	The Hospital is on the summit of Mount Cenis: you stop near it at a public-house for the chairmen to rest.
Bramant	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	2 30	
Villarodin	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 15	
* Modane	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	
S. Andre		3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10	
S. Michel	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	2 50	At Lannebourg you resume your chaise, if the snow will admit of it.
* St. Jean de	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	2 10	When the mountain is covered with snow, you descend in a sledge: in ten or twelve minutes you are at Lannebourg; this is what they call "se faire ramasser." It requires two hours to ascend it.
Maurienne (b)				
La Chambre †	1	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	
Espierres	1	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	
* Aiguebelle (c)	1	7	1 50	
Mal-Taverne	1			At Aiguebelle the Alps begin to decline. The environs of this place are delightful. A mile and an half before you reach Montmelian is the village of Planese, where you will be ill lodged, but where you may dine more agreeably than at Montmelian on account of the
Montmelian	1	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	
Chambery	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9		
	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	131 $\frac{1}{4}$	35 2	
(a) The Auberge Royale. The Hotel d'Angleterre.				
(b) The St. George. A good inn.				
(c) The Post-house. A good inn.				
† A lodging may be had there				

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From Turin to Lyons you travel almost as fast with carriers as you would do with post-horses, especially if you want five or six horses, for you will not find more at each post. But if you have less than six horses, you may go post; you will be less time on the road; you can choose the inn you would stop at; and although it may cost something more than to go by the carriers, you traverse the Alps much faster and more agreeably.

On setting out from Turin to Lyons, it is better to dine at S. Antonin, four miles from S. Ambroise. There is a very good inn at the Trois Couronnes, and the environs are delightful.

From the valley of Suze you see the Roche Melon, the highest mountain in this part of the Alps, from whence you discover Milan, and almost all Lombardy.

From Suze to Novaleze is an ascent and descent that is very steep, near the famous fort of La Brunetta; and from thence is a continued ascent.

From Novaleze to Lannebourg you cross Mount Cenis carried by chairmen, or on mules. They now have chaises covered with oil-cloth. The regulations for the passage of the mountain are so well established, that strangers cannot be imposed upon; and they have the means of redress, by applying to the Syndic of Lannebourg or of Novaleze, and by examining the different regulations.

In going from Novaleze to the top of Mount Cenis you will see many beautiful cascades formed by the torrent of Cenis, which flows from the Lake of that name, and falls into the Doria at Suze.

Between Bramant and Villarodin, you pass near very high precipices, amongst mountains covered with pines and larch-trees.

From Bramant to S. Andre you see the highest mountains of the Alps that are in this route. The highest of the Alps is Mount Blanc, which borders on the country of Aoste, the Valais, and Faucigny. It was measured by M. Du Luc, and is 2400 toises (or 3 miles wanting 75 toises). Mount Blanc is not seen in any part of the route from Chambéry to Turin.

St. Jean de Maurienne is the largest town in this route, except Chambéry: it was formerly the residence of the Counts of this country: it is situate in the midst of the highest Alps, and in a large valley, though less than that of Chambéry and of La Chambre.

Two or three miles on this side Aiguebelle is a pleasant country-seat of the Bishop of St. Jean de Maurienne, situate on the ridge of a hill near the river Arche.

From TURIN to GENEVA.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles.	Time on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
			h. min.	
To CHAMBERY †	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	2 30	pleasant walks that lead to the castle of the Comte de St. Pierre, and of the magnificent prospect that the neighbouring mountains present, some of which are adorned with delightful woods, and others covered with snow, forming a most beautiful contrast, with a fertile valley watered by the Isere, and barren rocks that lose themselves in the clouds.
Aix-les-Bains	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 55	
Remilly	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	3	
Frangy	2	14	4	
GENEVE (a)	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	5	
† St. Jean Baptiste.	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	186 $\frac{3}{4}$	51 27	
(a) The Balances. A very good inn.				
From CHAMBERY to LYON.	From Turin to Cham-berry }	131 $\frac{1}{4}$		
From CHAMBERY to S. Jean des Coups	1 }	6	1 45	
Echelles	1 }	8	3	At Echelles you leave the Alps; but from thence to Pont Beauvoisin you travel along the brink of a precipice, which of late, however, is fortunately supplied with good railing to prevent accidents.
* Pont Beauvoisin (a)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 50	
Gas	1	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 25	
La Tour-du-Pin (b)	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 5	
Bourgoin	2	9	2 20	
La Verpilliere	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 40	Near Echelles is the famous road which derives its name from the Grotto made by King Victor: there is a fine inscription upon this undertaking.
S. Laurent	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	1 37	
Bron	1	5	1 12	
LYON	1	6	1 25	
(a) The Trois Couronnes.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	200 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 19	
(b) The Palais Royale. Awretched inn.				From Tour-du-Pin to Lyons the road is very fine, and almost entirely level.

REMARKS.

Three miles from Montmelian and seven from Chambéry, and to the left of it, is advantageously situate on an eminence the Chateau des Marches, belonging to the Marquis de Bellegarde.

From Lannebourg to Montmelian almost the whole way is along the banks of the Arche, a river which takes its source from Mount Heran, and falls into the Isere near Montmelian.

CHAMBERY is an ill-built town, but agreeably situated in a large and pleasant valley, which affords the greatest variety of objects that a fine country and the Alps can present to view; plains, eminences, hills, rocks, mountains, woods, vineyards, meadows, arable lands, country-seats, chateaus, convents, villages, and a large city; in short, the most complete perspective that can be imagined.

GENEVA is well situate on the borders of the Lake of that name, one of the extremities of which it occupies, and is built on several heights, which makes it very uneven. The environs are delightful. It is well fortified, in part by M. de la Roque; but it is commanded by a neighbouring height. It contains about 25 or 30,000 souls.

Pont-Beauvoisin is the first city on entering the kingdom of France; the road from thence to Lyons is very even, and there is little ascent or descent.

From GENEVA to SCHAFFHAUSEN.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles.	Time on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
			h. min.	
From GENE- VE to Verfois }	There are no	5	1	You travel upon the banks of the Lake of Geneva.
Coppet	establi- ed posts	3	40	
Nyon	in Swit- zerland.	5	1	This is the country called La Cote, very fer- tile, and abounding in every thing.
ROLL (a)	Horses	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 30	
Morges	are hired	9	2	From Moudon to Payern you may pass Mount Jura without quitting your chaise.
LAUSANNE	from	8	2	
* Moudon	Basle to	14	4 30	Between Morat and BERNE you dine at Gu- men, which is three leagues from BERNE.
* Payern	Mumpf,	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 15	
Avanches	where	6	1 30	Before you reach So- leure you ascend an high mountain.
* Morat	there is a post.	5	1 15	
BERNE (b)		17	4 20	The roads are bad, and the postillions make you wait three quarters of an hour before they give you horses.
* Soleure (c)		20	4 50	
Lanbrugh		21	5 20	All this country is interperfed with woods and hills.
BASLE (d)		29	5	
Rheinfeld		12 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 10	
Mumpf		8	1 30	
Lawenburg	1	9	1 35	
Lauchingen (e)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	3 40	
SCHAFF- HAUSEN }	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	4 20	
(a) The Tete Noire. A good inn.	4	220 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 25	
(b) The Faucon and La Couronne. Two good inns.				
(c) The Tour Rouge.				
(d) The Trois Rois. An excel- lent inn.				
(e) A very bad inn.				

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Verfois is an establishment designed by France to attract the commerce of GENOA ; but in 1770 there was not one street of it finished.

From GENEVA to BASLE are fine roads and good inns : the people look happy ; not a person in rags to be seen ; not a house out of repair.

LAUSANNE is the capital of the Pays de Vaud. The public edifices are handsome. It is half a league distant from the Lake of GENEVA.

BERNE is neat and well-built, paved and well-fortified. The streets have piazzas on each side.

BASLE is situated in an agreeable and fertile soil upon the Rhine. It is an opulent, commercial, and populous city.

Before you reach Lauchingen, you ford the river Watta, there being neither bridge nor boat. We crossed it in a dark night, at the danger of our lives, from being ignorant of this circumstance when we set out in the morning.

A mile before you reach SCHAFFHAUSEN, you turn to the right to see the cascade formed by the fall of the Rhine, which is the most capital in Europe.

SCHAFFHAUSEN is a handsome strong town of Switzerland. There are two fine churches, a curious clock, and a noble bridge over the Rhine.

From SCHAFFHAUSEN to MUNICH.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles.	Time on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
			h. min.	
From SCHAFFHAUSEN to Singen }	I	12	4	
* Stockach	I	12	4 5	At Stockach you come into the great road.
* Meskirch	I	15	3	A corn and beer
Mengen	I	14	3	country: they cultivate
Riedlingen	I	15	2 30	no vines, but supply
* Ehingen (a)	I $\frac{1}{2}$	19	3 45	themselves with wines
ULM (b)	I $\frac{1}{2}$	17	4 20	from Switzerland by the
* Guntzburg	I $\frac{1}{2}$	19	3 15	Rhine.
Zufmarhausen	I $\frac{1}{2}$	22	4 50	Fertile plains, fine
AUGSBOURG (c)	I $\frac{1}{2}$	23	5	pasturage, and forests
Eversberg	I $\frac{1}{4}$	10	2	well furnished with
Schwabhausen	I $\frac{1}{2}$	15	3	game.
MUNICH	I $\frac{1}{2}$	17	3 10	The roads between
(a) A good inn.	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	210	45 55	AUGSBOURG and MUNICH are very good.
(b) The Griffon d'Or.				
(c) The Cheval blanc.				

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ULM, an imperial city, rich and populous. The Town-house is a fine building. The church of Notre Dame is very large and well-built. It is situated upon the Danube.

AUGSBOURG is a beautiful and celebrated town, surrounded with fine plains. The police is extremely well regulated. The Town-house is magnificent, particularly the front : on the second story is a spacious hall, the ceiling of which is neither vaulted nor supported by pillars. The inhabitants are partly Lutherans and partly Roman Catholics. It is the birth-place of the celebrated Brucker, whom I saw there in 1770.

MUNICH is a large and well-built city. The Palace of the Elector is superb, as well as the Theatre of the Court, which is opened free to the nobility and strangers. The streets are handsome. This town is situate upon the Isar.

From MUNICH to VIENNA.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles.	Time on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
			h. min.	
From MU- NICH to Anzing }	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	2 40	The country is fertile enough and well culti- vated, notwithstanding which it is poor, for want of trade.
Haag	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	3 20	
Hampfing	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	2 45	
Altenoeting	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	2 30	
Markel	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	3 15	
BRAUNAU	1	13	2 30	
Altheim	1	13	2 20	
Ried	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	3	
Unterhaag	1	11	1 45	
Lambach	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	3 15	
* Vels	1	10	1 40	At Unterhaag you en- ter the States of the House of Austria, where the roads are very good, and the posts better served.
LINTZ	2	21	2 55	
Ens	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	2 20	
Strenberg	1	13	1 50	
Amstotten	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	2 10	
Kemmelpach	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 40	
Moelch	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	2	
Poelten	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	2 40	
* Perschling	1	10	1 35	
Sieghartf- kirchen }	1	12	1 25	
Burkersdorf	1	9	1 25	
VIENNA (a)	1	9	1 30	
	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	305 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 30	

(a) The inns
of Vienna are very
bad : if you make
any stay, it is bet-
ter to take fur-
nished lodgings.

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BRAUNAU is a well-fortified town on the banks of the Inn.

LINTZ is a handsome town, the capital of Upper Austria. There are some fine buildings, much nobility, and a considerable internal commerce. It is situate on the Danube,

MOELCH is a superb Convent of Benedictines. There are upwards of 80 windows in the front of this building.

VIENNA is situate on the confluence of the Danube and the Vienne: it is a handsome city, and well-fortified. It is only three miles in circumference; but, including the suburbs, it is altogether considerable, and contains 210,000 souls. The most capital public buildings are the Palace, the Cathedral of St. Stephen with its steeple, the library, and the arsenal, which is furnished with arms for 100,000 men, and three trains of artillery, exclusive of other arsenals in the States of the House of Austria. The curiosities to be seen are the Imperial Gallery of pictures, the treasury, the intaglios and cameos, the diamonds, and the beautiful pictures by Correggio in the treasury; the cabinet of ancient and modern medals, and a collection of all the monies in the world; the cabinet of natural history; — the cabinet and library of the Jesuits; — the cabinet of medals of the late M. France; — the cabinet, the pictures, and the house of Prince Lichtenstein; the riding-house, with double galleries, of the Composite order; the Cameo of Alexander, by Pyrgoteles, given by the Elector of Mayence to his nephew the Comte de Schoenbrun. The Prater, promenade. The gardens of Schoenbrun.

The most superb festival I ever saw was that which was given by the Empress at Vienna, on the occasion of the general meeting of

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her family. The Grand Duke came to see her ; Prince Charles received the Archduke Maximilian as his Coadjutor of the Teutonic Order. The Empress gave a public masqued ball at Belvedere, the house of Prince Eugene, to which a gallery of 400 feet in length was added, lighted up with 7200 wax-lights. The front of the gallery without was illuminated with 230,000 lamps. There were 18,000 wax-lights within the palace-walls. The company that assembled were to the number of 7000 persons. The whole was conducted without the least disorder or confusion. A supper was ordered for 10,000 people. Physicians, Surgeons, Midwives, and beds were prepared in case of accidents.

I must not leave VIENNA without observing, that it is one of the Courts of Europe in which hospitality is the best understood ; the Court is truly affable ; the Nobility, and particularly the Ladies, even of the first rank give the most gracious reception to strangers. The Ministers live in great state in their houses, and perform in the best manner the honours of the country.

From VIENNA to PRESBOURG.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles.	Time on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
			h. min.	
From VIENNA } to Fischment }	2	15	2 15	PRESBOURG is upon the Danube, in a country abounding in wine and in cattle.
Teufsch - Al- tenburg }	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	2	
PRESBOURG	1	12	1 50	
	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	6 5	
From VIENNA to ESTERHAZ.				
From VIENNA } to Hochau }	1	13	1 4	
Windtpassing	1	13	1 20	
Hoeffling	1	10	1 5	
Edinburg	1	12	1 30	
Shuttern, or } Szeplack, or }	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	2	
Esterhaz				
	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	7 40	
You return from ESTERHAZ by another route, in going				
From Esterhaz } to Edinburg }	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	2	
Eisenstatt	1	9	1 30	Eisenstatt belongs to Prince Esterhazi, who keeps a garrison there.
Windtpassing	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	1 57	
Hochau	1	13	1 25	
VIENNA	1	13	1 50	
	6	47	8 42	

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PRESBOURG is the capital of Upper Hungary upon the Danube, with a fine castle in an elevated situation ; it is the residence of the Arch-Duchess Maria-Christina and her consort Prince Albert of Saxony, Duke of Teschen, who keep a numerous and brilliant Court there. The Danube is very wide and rapid opposite the town : in summer you cross it over a bridge of boats ; but on the approach of winter, this bridge is withdrawn, and they make use of a flying-bridge (composed of two large boats joined together), which is made to run along by a rope extended across the river, and makes a very safe bridge.

Esterhazy is the country-seat of Prince Esterhazy, one of the greatest Lords in Europe not actually a Sovereign. He has a camp of 200 men before his castle, and a troop of German Comedians, an Italian Opera, and a Band of Music, always in pay. He gave a ball and supper to the Empress at Kittsee, near Presbourg, the 21st of July, 1770, where 50 of his guards waited in very magnificent embroidered uniforms. The castle of Esterhazy, or Szeplack, is superb, and the gardens, and walks in the wood, are very pleasant.

From VIENNA to PRAGUE.	Poets.	Distance in English Miles.	Time on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
			h. min.	
From VIEN- NA to En- zerzdorf }	1	8	1 15	The route from VI- ENNA to Prague is very good, as are all the roads in the States of the House of Austria.
Stockerau	1	10	1 40	
Malborn	1	8	1	The country of Mo- ravia and Bohemia, thro' which you pass, is well cultivated; little hills, fertile valleys, woods, and arable lands.
Holabrunn	1	10	1 30	
* Iezelzdorf	1	10	2 15	The towns are well built, particularly Ig- law, and seem to be very populous.
Znaym	1	10	2 40	
Freyersdorf	1	10	2	Flax is much cul- tivated in Moravia, which gives the country a very pleasant look when it is in blossom.
Budwitz	1	10	1 50	
Schlettau	1	12	2	
* Stannern	1	12	2 45	
* Iglaw	1	10	1 40	
Teutschbrod	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	2 15	
Steinsdorf	1	8	1 5	
Ienichau	1	9	1 20	
Czasslau	1	10	1 30	
* Kolin	1	12	2 30	
Platina	1	9	1 25	
Bœmischbrod	1	9	1 25	
Biegowitz	1	10	1 40	
PRAGUE	1	11	2	
	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	203	35 45	

R E M A R K S.

Moravia has the title of Marquisate, and is annexed to Bohemia. These countries are both very fertile and well cultivated. They produce corn and hops, of which they make excellent beer, particularly in Bohemia. This kingdom also produces saffron. There are mines of silver, tin, and lead; some diamonds and precious stones very hard and much esteemed; such as the garnet, which is harder than the garnet of Syria.

The Sclavonian language is spoken in Moravia and Bohemia; it has a mixture of the German.

Game abounds to such a degree in Bohemia, that in a chase made by the Emperor Francis I. on one of the estates of Prince Colloredo, in 1753, twenty-three huntsmen, in eighteen days, killed 47,950 pieces of game; of which there were 18,243 hares, 19,545 partridges, 9,499 pheasants, &c. They fired 116,209 times. I had the memorandum from Prince Colloredo himself.

At Kolin was fought the battle by which Marshal Daun preserved Prague, and obliged the King of Prussia to retire.

PRAQUE is a fine large city. There are many superb edifices; such as the King's Palace, the Town-house, the Hotels Lobkowitz, Tschernin, &c. The last has some resemblance to the Palace of the King of Naples. The University, founded in 1347, is much celebrated: there are 6,000 students; they reckoned 30,000 in the 16th century. The College of the Jesuits is a noble building. Here is one of the finest bridges in the world; it is 1700 feet long, and has 24 arches, over the Mulde, or Moldaw, which falls into the Elbe. The Old Town is on the mountain, and the New Town is in the plain. The last suffered much when it was besieged by the King of Prussia in 1744. They reckon 80,000 souls.

A JOURNAL OF

From PRAGUE to LEIPSIG.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles.	Time on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
			h. min.	
From PRAGUE } to Turko }	1	10	2	This part of Bohemia is not so pleasant as that on the other side of PRAGUE; it is also less populous; and there are fewer villages as well as woods.
Weilbern	1	10	2 45	
Budin	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	3 20	
* Lowofitz	1	12	3	Bad roads on this route from Lowofitz to Auffig. One is much jolted over a bad road by the side of a mountain, having the Elbe to the right.
* Auffig (a)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	4 20	
Peterfswald	1	10	3 30	From Auffig † to Peterfswald you cross a high mountain, and from Dresden you travel at a very slow pace.
Zehift	1	10	3 30	
DRESDEN (b)	2	14	3 15	At Stauchitz, bad roads: a corn country.
MEISSEN	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	4 15	
* Stauchitz (c)	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	15	5	A mile from Wurzen you cross the Moldaw in a boat.
Wermisdorf	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	14	3 25	
Wurzen	1	10	2 30	The environs of LEIPSIG is a level country, and well cultivated.
LEIPSIG	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	3 50	
	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	166	44 40	
(a) A good inn.				† Auffig is the birth-place of Antonio Raffaele Mengs, lately deceased, the first painter of this age.
(b) The Hotel de Pologne. An excellent inn.				
(c) A good inn.				

R E M A R K S.

DRESDEN is a handsome and large city, the capital of the Electorate of Saxony, upon the Elbe, which divides it in two. There is a bridge of 1920 feet in length, and many superb edifices : amongst others, that of the Palace of the Elector, the Zwinger, the Indian Palace, and that of Count Bruhl. Amongst those things most remarkable to be seen are the treasury, the library, the cabinet of natural history, and particularly the gallery of pictures, which contains one of the finest collections in Europe. At the Gros Garten, about a mile from the town, is the gallery of statues, where there are some fine pieces : amongst others, one of Lysippus. Traces of the ravages caused by the siege of 1726 by the King of Prussia upon this city are yet visible. They reckon 130,000 souls.

MEISSEN is well situate in a pleasant country, covered with vineyards. This is the place where they make the beautiful Saxon porcelain. There are upwards of 700 workmen, although the King of Prussia induced the most skilful of them to go to Berlin, when this Electorate was under his dominion.

LEIPSIK is a large and opulent city, with a celebrated University, founded in 1409. This is the birth-place of the famous Leibnitz. It carries on a great trade, and the fairs held here are of great celebrity. It is governed by its own laws, but is dependent on the Elector of Saxony. The church of Saint Nicholas is a noble building. It is in a plain between the Saale and the Moldaw, at the confluence of several small rivers. Near Saint Michael larks are sold to the amount of upwards of 80,000 livres. There are a prodigious quantity of nightingales in the wood of Rosendhall, near this city. They reckon about 130,000 souls.

From LEIPSIG to BERLIN.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles.	Time on the Road. h. min.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
From LEIPSIG } to Duben }	2	22	5 40	You cross the Elbe in a boat near Witten- berg.
* Wittenberg (a)	2	24	5 15	
Treuenbriezen	2	24	6	A level country, woody and sandy.
Beelitz	1	12	2 45	Heavy sandy roads.
POTZDAM (b)	1	12	2 50	
BERLIN	2	20	3 30	
	10	114	20	
(a) A good inn.				
(b) Handsome				
inns; but badly				
served.				

R E M A R K S.

WITTENBERG is a small town, but rendered famous by the residence of Luther and of Melanchthon. It was here that Luther began the Reformation. His tomb is to be seen in the church of the castle, under one of the marble squares of the church pavement. That of Melanchthon is also to be seen.

POTZDAM is the place where the King of Prussia resides the greatest part of the year. The late as well as the present King have erected some magnificent edifices : amongst the most remarkable, are the royal castle, the garrison church, the famous Palace of Sans-Souci, where the present King has displayed the greatest magnificence, and has formed a superb collection of pictures. The new Palace is five miles from POTZDAM. The French church is an imitation of the Pantheon. The King has been pleased to imitate some of the most celebrated monuments of antiquity at Rome ; such as the Coliseum, the Basilica of Antonine, &c. The Gate of Brandenburg is a fine piece of architecture. There is also an imitation of the Banqueting-house, Whitehall.

BERLIN is a large and handsome city upon the Spree, which falls into the Elbe. The palace is magnificent, and the front is a fine piece of architecture. There is a noble library, a valuable cabinet of curiosities and medals, an Academy of Sciences, an observatory, and an opera-house that is well built. The arsenal is a noble square building. The Palace of Prince Henry, and the Catholic church, which is like the Pantheon ; the fine bronze statue of the Great Elector, by Schluter ; the streets Unterkinden, Frederic-Strasse, are long, strait, and handsome. The manufactory of porcelaine at Berlin is superior to that of Dresden.

From BERLIN to BRUNSWICK and HANOVER.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles	Time on the Road. h. min.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
From BERLIN } to POTZDAM }	2	20	4	The route from BERLIN to Helmstadt by POTZDAM is thro' a vast plain very badly cultivated, where there are no made roads, or they are badly made, and must be almost impassable in the winter season. There is little trade, and the people are very poor.
Grossen-Creutz	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	5 30	
BRANDEN- } BOURG }	1	10	3	
Ziezar	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	5	
Hohenzias	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	3 30	
MAGDE } BURG (a) }	2	21	7	
Arxleben	2	20	12	
Helmstadt	1	10	4	
BRUNSWICK	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	7	
Peine	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	2 45	
Seinde	1	12	3	Before you reach MAGDEBOURG you cross the Elbe over four or five bridges.
HANOVER (b)	1	14	3 30	
	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	193	60 15	The roads are extremely bad, especially in winter.
(a) The King of Prussia. A good inn.				You go from MAGDEBOURG to Helmstadt with the same horses, but very inconveniently.
(b) The City of London. A good inn.				
				From Helmstadt to Brunswick the roads are good enough. The country is pleasant, and well cultivated.

R E M A R K S.

Brunswick is a large, ill-built town: the streets are wide. The Ducal Castle is an ancient Gothic building, very large and handsome within. The parade is a fine place. There is a noble palace of Prince Ferdinand.—A cabinet of natural curiosities, fossils, &c. where is an antique vase of a superb onyx, wrought in cameo, called the Mantuan vase, of which there is an engraving.

HANOVER is a handsome strong town in a pleasant plain upon the Leyne, which divides it in two. It is neat, well-paved, and contains about 30,000 souls. There are some handsome buildings: amongst others, are the Palace, the Theatre, the House of General Walmoden. The library contains about 50,000 volumes: it contains a prodigious number of manuscripts of the celebrated Leibnitz, which have never been published: what I have seen would make three or four volumes in folio. In the environs are the beautiful country-seats of Herrenhausen and Montbrillant.

From HANOVER to COLOGN.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles.	Time on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
			h. min.	
From HANO- VER to Ha- genburg } Leese	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	19 12	4 40 3	
* Diepenaw (a)	2	20	5	On leaving Leese you cross the Weser in a boat, opposite to Stol- zenaw.
Boomte	2	22	5 30	Fine roads to Diepe- naw.
OSNABRUCK (b)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	3 15	Heaths, woods, and arable lands.
Lengerick	1	10	3	A cultivated country,
MUNSTER (c)	2	20	6 25	and good roads.
Dulmen	2	20	4 50	Heaths and woods.
* Dorsten (d)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	6 10	A good road, though sandy.
Duysburg	2	21	6 50	This part of the coun- try is tolerably well cul- tivated.
DUSSELDORF	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	5	
Dormagen	1	12	3	Near Duysbourg is
COLOGN	1	11	3	the place where Varus and his legions perished by the arms of Arminius.
	20	213	59 40	
(a) A bad inn, and the only one.				
(b) The Keiser.				
A good inn.				
(c) The Crown.				
A good inn.				
(d) Posthouse.				
A good inn.				

R E M A R K S.

OSNABRUCK is ill-built, but pleasantly situated. They reckon about 10 or 12,000 souls.

MUNSTER is an opulent and strong city, and contains about 20,000 souls. The house of Baron Vorhelm is a fine building.

DUSSELDORF is a strong town upon the Duffel at the confluence of the Rhine, prettily built, belongs to the Elector Palatine, and contains about 10,000 souls. The gallery of pictures is one of the finest collections in Europe.

COLOGNE is a large, handsome, opulent, and celebrated city of Germany, the capital of the Electorate of that name, founded by Agrippina, and called the Rome of Germany, perhaps on account of the great number of churches it contains, for it certainly cannot be for its beauty. In the cathedral of St. Peter is the supposed tomb of three Kings, the skulls of whom are shewn: be that as it may, this tomb is one of the finest master-pieces of workmanship in gold and silver existing; it is 9 feet high; the upper part is of gold, and the inferior of silver; it is adorned with precious stones, with cameos and intaglios, both antique, some of which are very beautiful.

From COLOGN to UTRECHT.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles.	Time on the Road. h. min.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
From Co- LOGN to Berchem }	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	2 50	A country fertile in grain and wine, of which they carry on a great trade.
JULIERS	1	10	2	
AIX-LA- CHAPELLE(a) }	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	3 50	Very bad roads in the environs of AIX-LA- CAPELLE.
FORON	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	18	4 5	
LIEGE	2	17	2 40	Fine paved roads, with rows of trees.
S. Tron	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	4 20	
Tirlemont	2	12	1 50	A level, rich, and well cultivated country.
Louvain	2	10	1 45	
Malines	2	12	2 20	A level country, little cultivated, and rather marshy.
ANVERS (b)	2	15	2 50	
Sundert	3	28	4 30	In about 25 minutes travelling from Capel, you cross the Old Meuse in a boat.
BREDA (c)	2	10	2 10	
	leagues			
Donge	2	6	1 15	Duffel is a level marshy country.
Capel	2	6	1 20	
Duffel	2	6	1 25	Much time is lost in getting the equipages into the ferry-boat.
Passage of the Meuse }		2	25	
GORCUM	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	2 35	It takes 10 minutes to cross the LEECK in a boat.
Meerkirche	2	6	1 15	
Vianem	3	10	1 55	
Passage of the LEECK }	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	1	
UTRECHT	2	6	1	
	39	234	46 20	

(a) At Durbich, opposite the baths.

(b) The Villè de Bruxelles. A good inn.

(c) The Prince Cardinal.

R E M A R K S.

JULIERS is an ancient and strong town, with a good citadel. There is a pretty wooden bridge, with an handsome iron railing.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE is a large and handsome imperial town in the Circle of Westphalia, situate in a bottom encompassed with mountains. The Baths, the Town-house, the Cathedral, where they shew the regalia of Charlemain, his sword, belt, &c. and his New Testament: these three articles are used at the coronation of the Emperors.

ANTWERP is a handsome, large, and formerly one of the most opulent and commercial towns in the world, upon the Escaut, which is very wide here. The public buildings are superb; the streets are neat and wide. The cathedral is a complete piece of workmanship: the tower is admirable: there are two fine pictures by Rubens, the Assumption and the Descent from the Cross; the magnificent Chapel of the Fraternity of the Holy Sacrament; the Town-house, the front of which is 250 feet wide, and the center is decorated with five orders, one above the other. The Place de Mer; the house of Baron Fraula; the Jesuits, the front of which is by Rubens; it is highly ornamented within, and hung with fine pictures;—the Augustines, the picture of the great altar, by Rubens; and the extacy of St. Augustine, and a crucifix, by Vandyke;—the barefooted Carmelites, a picture by Rubens; St. James, a picture at the great altar, by Rubens. The collections of pictures by M. Van Scorel, Madame Boscheert, where is the rape of the Sabines, by Rubens, and some pieces by Vandyke and De Brughel. St. Michael's Abbey, a large building. A monument of Mary Queen of Scots, at St. Andrews. The cabinet of M. Van Langres.

BREDA, the palace of the Prince of Orange, Lord of this town, which is well fortified: it is upon the Merck, in a very fertile plain, and is neat and well-built.

UTRECHT is a large and handsome town, with a famous University, particularly for the study of the civil law, situate upon the old canal of the Rhine. It is celebrated for the projected union of the Seven Provinces, which was signed there, and by the treaty of 1713 which was concluded there.—The Town-house.—The tower of St. Martin has 460 steps, and is about 360 feet high: from the top may be seen Amsterdam, and fifteen other capital places. There is a fine mall, which has seven rows of trees.

From UTRECHT to AMSTERDAM.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles.	Time on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
			h. min.	
From UTRECHT to Montfort	4	10	2 8	The soil is mostly damp and marshy. They sow but little grain. It is entirely cut and crossed with ca- nals.
* Oudewater	2	6	1 10	
* Gouda	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	Here you cross the Yssel over a bridge.
ROTTERDAM	4	12	2 15	A pleasant country, and well cultivated.
DELFT	3	9	1 40	Two miles from the Hague is Ryfwick.
The HAGUE (a)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	55	
	16	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 58	
The HAGUE } to LEYDEN }	By water.	9	4	A flat, low country: the waters are frequent- ly above the level of the ground.
Alphen		7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	
AMSTERDAM (b)		18	6 30	There is a convenient yacht to go by water ; but you may go in six hours by land.
		34 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 30	
From AM- STERDAM to }		3	1 8	From Buyksloot you see Saarsdam.
Buyksloot				From Brock you may return, if you will, by land to AMSTERDAM : it is the shortest way.
Brock		3	1 10	You cross the water from Tollhuys to AM- STERDAM.
Tollhuys		4	55	
AMSTERDAM		$\frac{1}{2}$	10	
		10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 23	
(a) At Ben- nets, the Old Doe- len.				
(b) At Thie- bault Warmoes Strats.				

REMARKS.

Oudewater is a pretty little fortified town.

Gouda upon the Yssel, remarkable for its fine church, where are the finest painted windows in Europe.

ROTTERDAM is a handsome, rich, and strong town, with a noble port. The Town-house, the Bank, the house of the India Company, and the arsenals, are magnificent buildings. It is crossed by seven canals. Vessels of 300 tons burthen come up to the center of the town. It is the birth-place of Erasmus, of whom there is a statue of bronze in the market-place. There are many tombs of Dutch Admirals in the great church. It is called Little London, from the number of English people established there.

DELFT is a fine town. The Town-house is magnificent. They reckon about 22,000 souls. It is the birth-place of Grotius.

LEYDEN is a large and handsome city; and has a famous University. The Town-house has a famous picture of the Last Judgment, by John of Leyden; it is situate on the old canal of the Rhine, in a fine plain. The botanical garden;—the cabinet of natural history.

Brock, a village singular for its remarkable neatness. The houses are painted without; the tiles upon the house-tops are painted and varnished; the streets are as neat as the inside of the houses.

AMSTERDAM is one of the richest and most flourishing cities in the world. A fine port. The city is entirely cut and traversed with canals, and with quays bordered with trees. The Town-house is a superb square building, in which are some very good pictures, by Rembrandt, Vandyke, and De Wit. The great hall is a fine building. The Exchange is one of the most capital ornaments of the city. The bridge over the Amstel is a noble piece of architecture; the Admiralty, and the Synagogue. About 20,000 vessels enter this port annually. They reckon 250,000 inhabitants. The picture by Rembrandt, in the Town-house, is a night-piece, 12 feet high and 15 feet wide.

From AMSTERDAM TO BRUSSELS.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles.	Time on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
			h. min.	
From AMSTERDAM to } HARLEM (a)		12	2	You go by land to HAERLEM.
LEYDEN		15	4	From the HAGUE to
The HAGUE		10	3	ROTTERDAM is a delightful country.
DELFT	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	1	
ROTTERDAM	3	9	1 30	
Nieuwekerk	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	1	
Passage of the Yssel }			25	
Krimpen	$\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	
Passage of the Leek }			35	The Leek is an arm of the Rhine.
Ablasterdam	1	3	30	
Wuylendham	4	10	1 45	
GORCUM (b)	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	1 45	
Passage of the Meuse }		$\frac{1}{2}$	1 30	
Duffel }	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	2 25	The passage is not above 25 minutes ; but you are obliged to wait.
Capel }	2			
Donge	2	6	1 40	A little before you reach Capel you cross the
BREDA	2	7	1 45	
Etten	2	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5	Old Meuse ; a short passage of about 5 minutes.
Rosendall	3	9	1 45	
BERGEN-OP-ZOOM (c) }	3	9	1 55	A level country covered with heath.
Hoogerkeyde	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	1 15	
Putten	2	6	1 15	
(a) At the Golden Lion.				
(b) At Doelen's.				
(c) At the Court of Holland.				

R E M A R K S.

HAERLEM is a large city, containing about 30,000 inhabitants. It claims the honour of the invention of the art of printing, by Lawrence Coster, anno 1440; and also of the first picture painted in oil, by John Eyert, in 1437. Great trade is carried on in flower-roots. I saw a hyacinth on the 20th of May, 1771, for which the proprietor refused 10,000 francs.

The HAGUE is a superb village of the United Provinces, the seat of government of the Republic of Holland, and the residence of the Prince of Orange and the States-General; it is equal in grandeur to the most magnificent cities in Europe. In 1768 the inhabitants were computed at 40,000. It contains the palace of the Prince, and other beautiful buildings. The cabinet of natural history of the Prince of Orange contains the most valuable curiosities of the Indies, particularly in birds and butterflies. The Wood of the Nightingales, near this town, is a delightful promenade. Count Bentinck has an elegant house about a mile beyond. Scheveling, a fishing-port, is about two miles distant. The Prince has a cabinet of medals and intaglios, where there are also some dyes of the largest Roman medals.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM is a strong city of Dutch Brabant; small, but pretty, and well fortified. The mines are worth seeing, as also a subterraneous passage by which the French entered the city by surprize, in 1747. The ravelins of the Pucelle and Cohorn, where the breaches were made before the assault; and Fort Eden, between them, which was not taken till after the capture of the town.

From AMSTER- DAM to BRUSSELS.	Poets.	Distance in English Miles.	Time on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
			h. min.	
To Capellen	1	3	40	Fine level country, well cultivated.
ANVERS	2	9	1 30	Fine level country,
* Malines	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	2 25	well cultivated on the
BRUSSELS (a)	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	3 10	Scheld.
		184	40 15	From Malines to BRUSSELS, the road by Wolverden is very fine.
(a) At the Court of Holland.				

REMARKS.

BRUSSELS, the capital of Brabant and the Austrian Low-Countries, is a beautiful, opulent, and large city, built partly on an eminence, and partly on an agreeable and fertile plain on the banks of the Senne. The Town-house is one of the prettiest Gothic buildings that exists. The tower is a finished piece; the square before it is richly decorated, but in a very bad stile: as an instance, amongst others, there is an equestrian statue on the top of a house. There is a very beautiful public walk, called Allée Verte. St. Gedulde is a fine church. The tapestry in the apartments of the Town-house is excellent. Prince Charles's cabinet of natural history and curiosities deserves to be visited; as also a menagerie, where they shew a rabbit which covered a hen, of which they also exhibit the produce; but it is a trick of the gardener; and the chickens which he shews, have a particular kind of feather, which at first sight appears like the hair of a white rabbit. There are some beautiful pictures in the cabinets of Mess. Dannoort and the Chevalier Verhulst. Near Brussels is the Abbey of Tervuren, the Villa of Prince Charles: in your way to it, you cross the delightful forest of Sogne, which is in a regular course of cutting, and produces a million per annum to the Empress. The inhabitants are computed at 50,000 souls,

From BRUSSELS to CALAIS.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles.	Time on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
			h. min.	
From BRUS- SELLS to * Louvain }	3	17	3	A very fine country, level, and well cultivat- ed, abounding in wheat and pasturage.
Tirlemont	2	12	2	
S. Tron (a)	2	12	2	There are very fine roads raised above the flat country.
Tongres	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	2 50	
MAESTRICHT	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	2	
Tongres	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	2 40	
LIEGE	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	2 40	
SPA (b)	3	28	2 50	
			2 40	
LIEGE	3	28	7	
S. Tron	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	4	
Tirlemont	2	12	2	
Louvain	2	10	1 50	
BRUSSELS	3	17	2 45	
* Afche	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	1 30	
Alott	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	1 20	
Quadregt	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	1 43	
GAND (c)	1	6	1	
Petteghen	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	1 30	
S. Eloy	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	1 53	
COURTRAY	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	1 15	Level country, and extremely well cultivat- ed; fine roads, and well- built towns.
Menin	1	6	1	
Ypres	2	10	1 55	
Rosebrugge	2	13	2 40	
* Berg (a)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	2	Leaving Rosebrugge, after having passed the Yser, you enter France.
DUNKIRK	1	5	50	
Gravelines	2	10	2 40	
CALAIS (c)	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	3 30	
(a) The Post- house.	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	340	64 1	
(b) At Ogilvie's.				
(c) At St. Se- bathian.				
(d) La Tete d'Or.				
(e) At Desein's.				

R E M A R K S.

Louvain has nothing remarkable but its University, which is held in high estimation, and the Town-house, a Gothic building, the front of which is magnificent.

Maastricht is a fortified town belonging to the Dutch. The Town-house and other public buildings are magnificent.

When you pass thro' Afsche, you must not omit seeing a fine picture of Rubens in a church there.

GAND is a very large town, and contains about 70,000 inhabitants. It is the birth-place of Charles V. whose house they still shew. There are many fine public buildings. St. Peter's Abbey, the Cathedral, the pulpit of which is magnificent, a fine picture by Rubens in one of the chapels, and the Town-house.

From LONDON to BATH and BRISTOL.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles.	Time on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
			h. min.	
From LON- DON to } Hounslow		10	1	A level country, ex- tremely well cultivated.
Salt-Hill		11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 10	A delightful country ;
Reading		17 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 50	pleasant prospects.
Speenham- land near } Newbury		17 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 46	
Marlborough		18	2 6	Hills and valleys, a pleasant country, and a
Devizes		14	1 22	fertile soil.
BATH (a)		18 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0	
(a) At York- House, Princes- street.		107	12 14	
From LONDON to BADDOW.				
From LON- DON to Ilford } Brentwood		6		These six miles are measured from Mile- End ; but they reckon eleven miles from Bond- street.
Baddow		11 12		
		29		

R E M A R K S.

About two or three miles before you reach Hounslow is Sion-House, a seat of the Duke of Northumberland, which is embellished by that nobleman with all the taste imaginable. I know of no place where art and riches have been so well employed.

BATH is a magnificent city: it is famous for its hot baths, and the resort of the best company in England. It is one of the best built cities in Europe; there are not only many capital public buildings, but entire quarters of the city have been built in an equal stile. Queen-Square, the Circus, and the Crescent, are ornaments worthy of London, Paris, or Rome. The Assembly-Rooms are handsome, and well planned. The police of the city is well regulated. Provisions are very cheap; in short, it would be a difficult matter to find a city in the world in which the convenient and agreeable are so happily united.

Near Ilford is Wanstead, where is the superb seat of Lord Tilney.

From the Castle of BELMONT to EDINBURGH.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles.	Time on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
			h. min.	
From BEL- MONT to } PERTH	By water.	17	3 15	BELMONT is agree- ably situate upon an eminence in the plain of Strathmore, which is 120 miles in length. There is a very pleasant wood near the castle. Four miles from thence is the tower of Banquo, built by Mr. Mackenzie, where you see Arthur's mountain near Edin- burgh, which is 58 miles from Belmont. A corn country, well cultivated. Near Castle-Menzies is the cascade of Monefs, a delightful and pictu- resque situation. The way to it is by a walk of two miles in length by the side of a brook between two hills covered with wood ; the brook runs at the foot of a vale, sometimes slowly, and often falling precipitately, in twenty different places, forming the most agreeable cas- cades. Stirling is delightfully situate upon a rock, from whence you disco- ver a rich and fertile plain of 80 miles in cir- cumference, agreeably watered, and bounded on every side with plea- sant hills.
Kinross		15	2 30	
North-Ferry		15	2 40	
Queen's-Fer- ry }		2	45	
EDINBURGH		9	1 40	
		58	11 0	
Another route from BELMONT to EDINBURGH.				
From BEL- MONT to } Dunkeld		20	4	
Castel-Menzies		17 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 30	
Crief		22	4 30	
* Stirling		20	4 15	
Falkirk		10	2	
Linlithgow		8	1 40	
EDINBURGH		16 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 15	
	113 $\frac{3}{4}$	23 10		

R E M A R K S.

Belmont belongs to Mr. Stuart Mackenzie, Keeper of the Privy-Seal of Scotland, who has very much embellished this seat, and has rebuilt the castle. About ten miles from thence is the hill of Dunfinane, famous for having been the residence of Macbeth, who built a fortress there, from whence he was driven by Malcolm (grandson of King Duncan, whom he had assassinated), assisted by Macduff, Count of Fife. Macduff pursued Macbeth, and killed him near Belmont, at a place called Belly-Duff, where is the tomb of Macbeth, about 100 paces from the castle.

Dunkeld is the place of residence of the Dukes of Athol, near which is Birnham-wood, celebrated in the Tragedy of Macbeth.

Castle-Menzies is at the foot of the mountain of Wheems. Five miles from thence is Taymouth, the estate of the Earl of Breadalbane, the natural beauties of which surpass all description.

Near Falkirk is to be seen the canal which is to join the Ocean with the German Sea by the communication of the river Clyde with the Frith of Forth.

From ALNWICK to WARRINGTON through BATH and cross-roads.		Distance in English Miles.	Inns.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
From ALN- WICK to Morpeth } Newcastle		19 14		Here you take either the cross-road, or you pro- ceed to Boroughbridge, and from thence to Har- rowgate : you need not take the cross-road 'till you come to Doncaster or Newark ; but the last way is longer by 20 miles.
Durham		15	{ <i>King's</i> <i>Arms</i>	
Darlington		18	<i>Talbot</i>	
Northallerton		15	{ <i>King's</i> <i>Head</i>	
Rippon		17		The roads in this post are very bad, and much ascending and descend- ing.
Harrowgate		11		
Leeds		15	{ <i>King's</i> <i>Arms.</i>	
Wakefield		9		Here the roads begin to mend.
Hill-top		12		Near Hill-top is Wentworth, the seat of the Earl of Strafford ; and 5 miles from thence is Wentworth - House, the seat of the Marquis of Rockingham.
Sheffield		12	<i>George</i>	A delightful country, well cultivated.
Chesterfield		12	<i>Old Angel</i>	A fertile country of hills and valleys.
Kendal		10	<i>Peacock</i>	Delightfully situated in a fertile valley ; a pretty and well-built town. All Saints is a fine church with a hand- some steeple.
Derby		14	<i>George</i>	A fine plain, and good roads.
Burton		11		
Litchfield		13	<i>George</i>	
* Birmingham		16	<i>Swan</i>	Very well built, situ- ate on the brow of a hill. They reckon 50,000 souls. St. Philip's is a fine church with a dome.

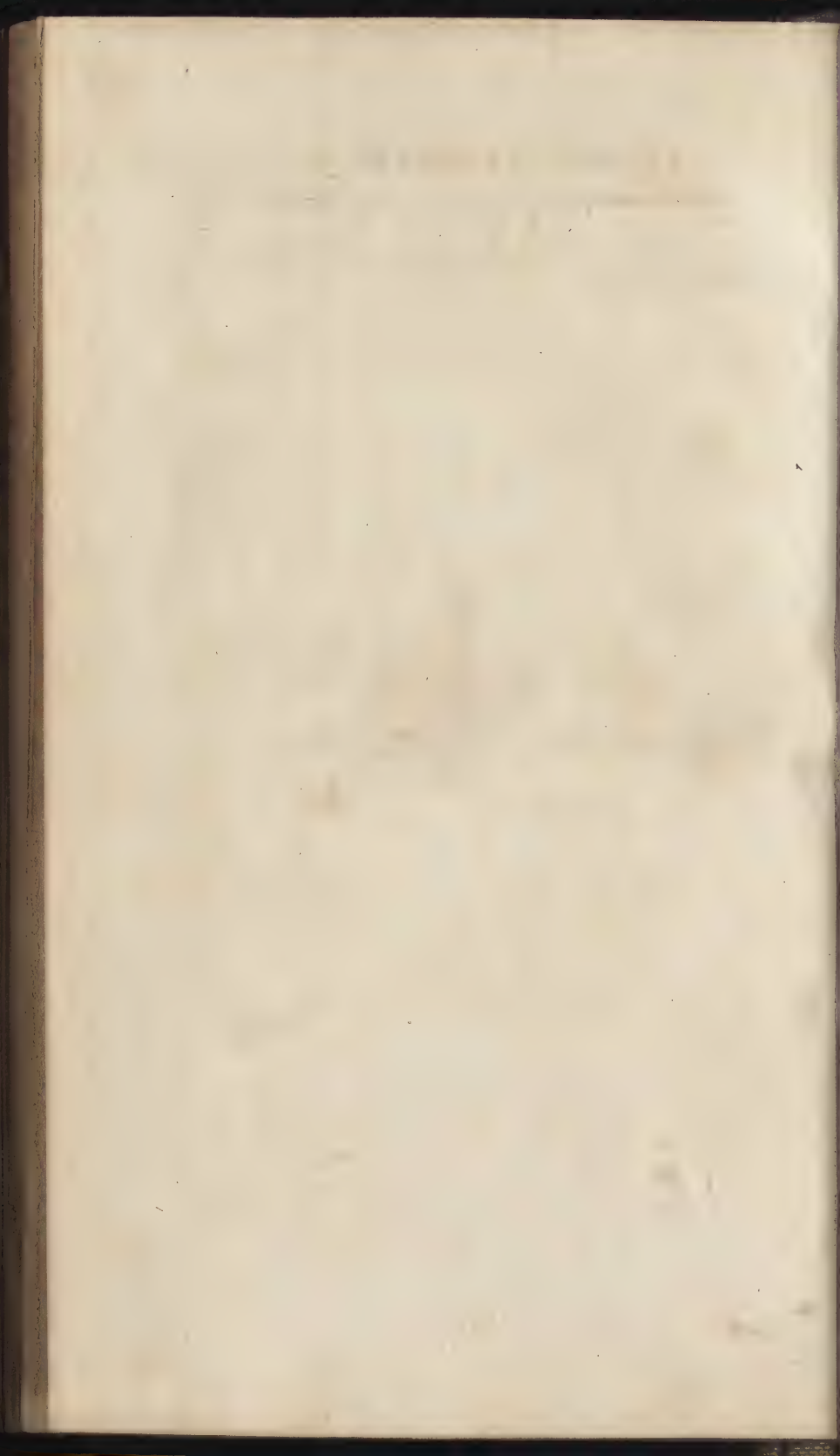
R E M A R K S.

From ALNWICK to WARRINGTON through BATH and cross-roads.		Distance in English Miles.	Inns.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
To Bromsgrove		13	<i>Crown</i>	Fine roads, a delightful view of the county of Worcester, about ten miles from Birmingham.
* Worcester		12	<i>Hop-pole</i>	Worcester is an elegant well-built city, with a handsome Gothic cathedral.
Upton		10		Before you reach Upton there is a fine view of the valley of Evesham.
* Gloucester		16		A delightful view of Gloucestershire; the capital is small, ill-built, but agreeably situated in a large plain.
Froster		12	<i>George</i>	A bad road: here is a steep mountain to get over from hence to Petty-France, the seat of the Duke of Beaufort.
Petty-France BATH		14 15		At the 11th milestone from Bath is a magnificent view of the county of Gloucester, and a pretty estate of the Codringtons, a fine country of hills and valleys.
Wells		20		At Wells is one of the prettiest Gothic cathedrals I have ever seen.
Piper's-Inn		10	$\frac{1}{2}$ } <i>Single</i>	The road from Bridgewater is very fine and level.
Bridgewater		10	$\frac{1}{2}$ } <i>House</i>	
Taunton	12 }	19		It is better to take the road from hence to Exeter, there being few or no horses to be had at Crediton.
Wellington	7 }			
Tiverton		14		
Crediton		12		
(Kerton) }				
Oakhampton		18		
* Warrington		20		
		449		

R E M A R K S.

From ALNWICK to WARRINGTON through BATH and cross-roads.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles.	Time on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
From London to Warring- ton by Salis- bury, Dor- chester, &c. }		215		
London to Warrington by Bath }		233		
London to Alnwick }		309		

R E M A R K S.



ADVERTISEMENT

To the JOURNAL of a TOUR through SPAIN.

I HAVE already said that I never was in Spain : this accounts for the difference which the Reader will find in the method pursued for the description of the following route. I have, however, endeavoured as well as I could to accommodate it to my plan ; so that the whole difference consists in somewhat less precision for the time employed on the road, and in noting the inns. As for the rest, travellers will reap the advantage from the observations of M. De Voglie, which are replete with accuracy and sagacity. I have blended them with those of two other travellers of my acquaintance, who have also seen that country within these 12 or 13 years past.

It may not be improper here to observe, that there are no posts established in Spain, except for the couriers, who travel on horseback : there are none at all for carriages. Each of them have different roads, which I have taken care to distinguish. If you would travel faster than the ordinary pace of mules, you must make your bargain before you set out from Perpignan or Bayonne, to have relays between those cities and Madrid. The price of mules is about 15 livres of France per day for two mules and a chaise and a muletier, exclusive of their subsistence upon the road, and to go ten leagues per day, and so for the rest of their journey in proportion. You should take a servant with you who can speak French and Spanish, is accustomed to the road, and can serve as interpreter, caterer, and cook. This precaution is almost indispensable ; because you will find nothing at the inns of Spain to eat, and you must send somebody on before to provide for you in all the towns you mean to stop at. At Bayonne and Perpignan are travelling beds, which are made to be fixed on the back of a mule : if you are not inured to fatigue, you cannot well do without one of them. If you have many mules and feed them, you must pay 25 or 30 French sols per day for them.

If you travel without relays, you will go on at a very slow pace, or at least at a gentle mule trot, which one of the muletiers always accompanies on foot, each of them walking and riding alternately ; so that in good roads you may make about 3000 French toises, or somewhat less than four English miles, an hour : and in general this pace is very regular, as it is with the carriers of Italy and the Alps.

From PERPIGNAN to MADRID.	Posts.	Time employ- ed on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
From PERPIGNAN to } Boulou	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 50	From Boulou to Jon- quiere you cross the Tec in a boat, and you then enter the Pyrenées. At the summit of one of these mountains you will find two inns, and a chain which separates the two kingdoms.
La Jonquiere	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10	
	leagues	Unless you have relays at three or four places on the road from Perpignan to Madrid, you cannot expect to travel at more than one league in an hour.	
Figueras	3		Leaving Figueras you ford a small river, and cross another in a boat before you arrive at Baf- cara.
Bascara	3		At Ostalric there is a very good inn.
* Girona (a)	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		The roads of Catalonia are generally passable, and the inns much bet- ter than in any part of Spain.
Las Mallorquinas	4		A fine country, well peopled.
* Ostalric	2		Between Piera and Igualada you ford two small rivers.
San Seloni	2		A fine country, well cultivated, good roads.
La Roca	3		Leaving Alcaraz you enter Arragon.
Moncada	2		A desert country, poor, and indifferently culti- vated.
BARCELONA	2		Delightful plain of Ebro.
Molin de Rey	2		
Martorel	2		
* Piera	3		
Igualada (b)	2		
Porto Carifes	2		
Los Mesconcillos	2		
* Cervera	2		
Tarraga	2		
Mola rufa	4		
* Lerida	4		
Alcaraz	2		
* Fraga	2		
Candashoz	4		
Bujaraloz	3		
Venta de S. Lucia	3		
Aguilar	3		
La Puebla	3		
ZARAGOZA	2		
	71 $\frac{1}{2}$		

(a) Fontana d'Oro.

(b) A good inn.

NAMES of TOWNS.	R E M A R K S.
PERPIGNAN	<p>The capital of Roussillon, with a strong citadel, situated three miles from the sea upon the Tec, over which you pass upon a fine bridge. The cathedral is Gothic, and very large.</p> <p>It is necessary at this place to observe the precautions I have mentioned in the advertisement.</p>
GIRONA	<p>A large town, well-fortified, and some agreeable walks without the town.</p>
OSTALRIC	<p>Count de Boufflers (grandfather of the present Count), Governor of this place, died in 1750.</p>
BARCELONA	<p>A large and beautiful city, the capital of Catalonia, with a good port and citadel: commerce flourishes here in its full extent. The city is about three miles in circumference. The streets are narrow, but well paved with flat stones. It is advantageously situated on the borders of the sea, with a beautiful hill on one side, and a fertile plain well watered on the other. There are many elegant houses and public buildings. The climate is pure and healthy, the soil fertile, and provisions at a low price. Large men of war cannot enter the port. There is a fine square in the center of the city called La Rambla, which is a public walk. Ciudad Nueva, about one mile from thence, is built with great taste. At Barcelona there is a manufacture of fire and steel-arms, another of woollen blankets and handkerchiefs; an arsenal, and a cannon-foundry. The number of inhabitants is computed at about 140,000.</p>
LERIDA	<p>A small town, ugly, but well-fortified. It extends on one side over part of a small hill, and on the other over a vale watered by the Sègre.</p>

From ZARAGOZA to MADRID.	Leagues.	Time employ- ed on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
From ZARAGOZA to } Santa Fé } Maria } Longares }	1 1 1		Saragosa is delight- fully situate in a plain encompassed by moun- tains, and adorned with vines and plantations of trees.
Maynar	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	Maynar is only a hamlet, and from thence to Daroca the country is a mere desert, which produces nothing but rosemary, thyme, and other shrubs which serve the inhabitants for fuel.
* Daroca	2		Between Daroca and Ufed, you come to the summit of a mountain from whence you disco- ver a very extensive prospect.
Ufed	2		Between Algora and Grajanejos is a spacious forest of tall oaks.
Tortuera	4		A country of vine- yards, olive and fig- trees. Between Guada- lajara and Alcala you ford two small rivers.
Tartanedo	2		From Alcala to Rejas is a fertile country, plea- sant, and well cultivat- ed.
Barbacil	4		
Aquilarejo	3		
Torremocha	3		
Algora	1		
Grajanejos	4		
* Torrija (a)	3		
Guadalajara (b)	3		
Alcala de Henarez	4		
Rejas	3		
MADRID (c)	3		
	48	$\frac{1}{2}$	

(a) The most decent and
the best built inn upon the
road.

(b) A very good inn in
1760, then kept by a
Frenchman.

(c) The Fontana d'Oro.

NAMES of TOWNS.	R E M A R K S.
SARAGOSA	<p>The capital of the kingdom of Arragon, situate upon the Ebro, in a fertile and luxuriant soil. It is the residence of a Viceroy. The Cathedral, the churches of the Ex-Jesuits, of St. Cajetan, &c. are remarkable. The tomb of St. Angran. The bridge over the Ebro is 600 feet: one arch of it is 100 feet wide. There is a tower which still bears the name of the New Tower, built by the Moors, and is 140 feet high.</p>
* Daroca	<p>This little town is not badly built. It is situate at the foot of a pleasant vale, fertile, and well-watered by a little river. The environs of the town present an agreeable landscape diversified with rocks, some of which are a considerable height.</p> <p>The inhabitants of this part of Castille are industrious, and the country is well cultivated. Provisions are at so reasonable a price, that in some parts two chickens sell for 12 fols, and a dozen eggs for 1 fol.</p> <p>Near Algora you pass the mountains of Arragon; and the land in some places is so elevated, that they pretend that the highest of these mountains is a mile above the loftiest of the Pyrenées.</p> <p>One league from Guadalajara is the village of Val de Noches, pleasantly situated at the extremity of a valley. It is the birth-place of Ferdinand de Cortez.</p>
Guadalajara	<p>A royal manufactory of cloths; contains about 7000 inhabitants.</p>
* Alcala	<p>Complutum.—This town was formerly famous for its university, which is at present but little resorted to. Alcala has not now 6000 inhabitants, instead of 60,000 which it formerly had.</p>
MADRID	<p>A large and magnificent city, whose inhabitants are computed at 165,000 souls. It is the capital of Spain and New Castille; and situated in a sandy plain, dry and badly cultivated. The streets are handsome, ornamented with marble fountains and statues, neat and well-paved since the accession of his present Majesty to the throne; but they are badly lighted in comparison of Paris or London.</p>

From SARAGOSA to MADRID.	Leagues	Time employ- ed on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
Horse or Mule Route.			
From ZARAGOZA to } La Muela	4		A fine, mountainous country, well cultivated, and affording the most agreeable landscapes.
Venta de la Romera	3		
* Almunia	3		A rich country, well watered.
* Fresno	3		
* Catalayud	3		Fertile in vines, wheat, fruit, and olives.
Bubierca	3		
Ariza	3		Catalayud is the an- cient Bilbilis, the birth- place of Martial.
Arcos	3		From Arcos to Si- guenza you have a view of Medina-Celi.
Siguenza	3		
Fuencaliente	3		
Torremocha	2		
Almadrones	3		
Grajanejos	2		
	38		
For the rest, see the pre- ceding route.			

NAMES of
TOWNS.

R E M A R K S.

There is an Academy founded by Philip IV. and a public library. The Prado, which resembles the Boulevards at Paris, in being without the city, and because the company take an airing there in their carriages. The want of order and method in the plan of the new Palace, is made up by a profusion of painting and gilding: the building is square, with a court in the center, round which is a gallery in the manner of a cloister; the chapel is elegant and well decorated; there are some fine ornaments of marble of La Mancha. The old palace of Buen-retiro; the public walks; some churches; the circus; the Plaza Mayor; the Bull-fight; the immense palace of the Duke of Medina-Celi, a building void of taste. There are no hackney-coaches at Madrid; but carriages may be hired at 8 or 9 French livres per day, and calasnes drawn by men, at 20 s. or a piezetta, the fare.

The province of Arragon is fertile and well cultivated. The people live in the utmost simplicity and uniformity. They are very industrious, rise early, and labour without intermission throughout the day; but as soon as the sun is set, they assemble (men and women) from all parts to dance and sing with an ardour that would induce a foreigner who should see them in the height of their diversion, to believe them all mad. This custom is so general in Spain, that were it possible to look over the whole kingdom at the moment of twilight, you would see the greatest part of the people capering with eagerness to the sound of the guitars, voices, and castanets, not excepting the old men and their children, who mix among the dancers as long as they enjoy strength enough to partake of the general festivity.

From BAYONNE to MA- DRID, thro' Saragosa to Valencia.	Leagues.	Time employ- ed on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
From BAYONNE to * St. Jean de Luz }	4	4	This route from Bay- onne to Pampeluna is the worst, and almost impassable for carriages. The return thro' Vit- torio is preferable. Leaving St. Jean de Luz you enter the Py- renées. Beautiful val- lies, well cultivated; vineyards and orchards, and (in the parts which are uncultivated) much wood.
Annoa	4	3	
Maya	2	2	
Berrueta	2	2	Berrueta is a bad inn, which is but too com- monly the case in Spain.
Lanz	2	6	
* Offiz	2	} 4 30	Cultivated vallies; many villages, and well- built; bad roads. At Pamplona you put up at an inn in the great square.
PAMPLONA	2		
Tafalla	6	6 30	From Pamplona to Tafalla a good road in a well-cultivated valley; green oaks, vines, and olive-trees.
Caparoso	4	6	Next to Caparoso the province called Bardena begins, absolutely un- cultivated, 3 leagues in length, and 30 in breadth. Nevertheless you may see some flocks of sheep there.
Valtierra	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		

NAMES of TOWNS.	R E M A R K S.
	<p>Both sexes in this part of the Pyrepees are of a strong make, well-proportioned, healthy constitution, and well-clothed.</p> <p>A quarter of a league from Annoa there is a rivulet, which serves as a boundary to the two kingdoms.</p>
PAMPLONA	<p>Stands in a large valley or plain encompassed with mountains; it is well fortified, but rather too much commanded by some of them. It is rather large, well built, and the streets are regular.</p>
Tafalla	<p>A small town, surrounded by a wall and towers with battlements: half a league from Tafalla is a bye-road which leads to Olité, and rather lengthens the journey.</p>
Valtierra	<p>A small town, very badly built.</p>

From BAYONNE to MADRID, through Saragosa and Valencia.	Posts.	Time on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
To Tudela	3	3	Half a league from Tudela, the country is cultivated, abounding in Olives; but from thence to Mallen it is unfruitful and uncultivated.
Mallen	4	3 45	The kingdom of Navarre terminates at Mallen; from thence to Saragosa the roads are not yet made.
Alagon	6	6	From Alagon to Saragosa, an open plain, vines and olive-trees.
ZARAGOZA	4	3 30	From Saragosa to La
La Muela	6	6	Muela, mountains to the
Carinena	3	3	right and left, and so on to Lechon, and little cultivation.
Lechon	5	5 30	From thence to Calamocha, is a heathy
Calamocha	3	3	barren country, and rough stony roads.
Villafranca	}	6	A cultivated country, but without good produce.
Villarquemado			
Torremocha			
Caudete	4	4	A large plain terminated by mountains on either hand.

NAMES of TOWNS.	R E M A R K S.
Tudela	A considerable town on the Ebro, containing 10 parishes and 9 convents. The tower of the cathedral is of brick, and very high. The canal of Tudela, begun under Charles V. is not yet finished.
SARAGOSA	<p>For an account of this town see the first route. Here you may hire calashes with two mules for Valencia, at the rate of 20 piastres.</p> <p>It is absolutely necessary to provide for your journey in large towns, nothing being to be procured in the villages. In the roads through Spain they are totally ignorant of the use of butter and milk; they use oil and lard for every thing—no pulse, except in great towns. On your arrival in a town or village, you must send a servant to market, to the baker, &c. to provide for you, for there is nothing to be had at the inns. As to the beds, none but the mule-drivers can sleep in them; so that, as you may not be much used to this hard manner of travelling, you should take your bed with you, and have a servant, who may go on before to buy provisions, and get them prepared for you,</p>

Sequel of the route from BAYONNE to MADRID, through Saragosa and Valencia.	Posts.	Time employ- ed on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
From Caudete to Te- ruél and Puebla del Valverde	4	6	A barren and uncul- tivated country, roads almost impassable, and very unsafe with respect to robbers,
Sarion	3	3	
Barracas	}	8	Las Barracas, the confines of the king- doms of Arragon and Valencia. As you ap- proach Xerifa, valleys well cultivated in vines, mulberry - trees, olive- trees, and Turkey corn. Better cultivated, lit- tle fertile valleys, but every where bad roads.
Xerifa		3	
Segorbe	3	4	
Murviedro	5		
VALENCIA	4	4	This is the most fer- tile part of Spain, 18 leagues in length and 3 in breadth. Here they gather silk, rice, the oil of olives, Turkey corn, hemp, and long pepper. It produces three diffe- rent crops in one year— wheat, Turkey corn, and pulse, besides mul- berries and other fruit.
Chiva	5	5	Chiva is a considera- ble country-town. From thence to Siete Aguas, a difficult road, ascending and descending through narrow winding roads, full of rocks and loose stones. The country is uncultivated, and the mountains are barren.

NAMES of TOWNS.	R E M A R K S.
Teruel	A city and bishopric, with a revenue of 40,000 piaftres; and not one fingle glazed window, even in the Episcopal Palace.
VALENCIA	An ancient, populous, and flourishing city; they reckon 80,000 souls: it is delightfully situate upon the Guadalavir. The cathedral was formerly a Moorish mosque. The town-house, the Palace of Ciutta and that of the Deputation, with several monuments of antiquity, are worth seeing. The streets are very narrow, but there are many handsome buildings; nevertheless, the city is not so grand as one might expect from its being the capital of the richest and most fertile province in Spain. There are few or no glazed windows; and such as there are, at least are of the very worst kind. It is very expensive living at Valencia; provisions are at an exorbitant price for a provincial town. Bread in 1775 was worth 4 fols tournois the pound, beef 7 fols, veal 8 fols, mutton 10 fols, common wine 5 fols, and wood sold for a sol the pound.

Sequel of the route from BAYONNE to MADRID, through Saragofa and Valencia.	Posts.	Time employ- ed on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
To Siete Aguas	6	6	From Siete Aguas to Utiel you enter into Castille. The land is more even, but rather unfruitful. They have fine flocks of sheep in the plains.
Utiel	5	5	It takes two hours to ascend and descend the mountain of Contreraz, by difficult and dangerous roads, along the brink of tremendous and frequent precipices.
Villargordo	3	3	
Contreraz	2	2 30	
La Molilla	6	7	In the environs of Molilla they grow much saffron.
Olmedilla	3	3 15	Between Olmedilla and Almarcha is a fine plain, well cultivated. You cross the river Xucar by a raft. The whole way to Villar de Canar is a fine plain.
Almarcha	4	5	
Villar de Cannar	3	3 30	
Saelices	4	5	To Saelices, is a plain tolerably well cultivated, where however you see neither tree, hedge, or shrub, all the way.
Tarancon	3	4	From Tarancon to Nobleza is a well cultivated plain; there are some olive-trees near the town.
Nobleza	7	7	

NAMES of TOWNS.	R E M A R K S.
ARANJUEZ	<p>Between Almarcha and Villar de Cannar you are but 10 or twelve leagues from Toboso.</p> <p>From Aranjuez to Madrid the 7 leagues are marked by stones placed at half a league's distance from each other; each league is 3,200 toises.</p> <p>Aranjuez is one of the principal villas of the King of Spain, where he passes the spring and the early part of the summer. The palace is a square building, with a central court; the staircase is very large, but ill constructed: in 1775 two wings were added to the front. This palace is built with less taste, and has less effect than the castles of Chantilly and Richlieu.</p>

Sequel of the route from BAYONNE to MADRID, through Saragosa and Valencia.	Posts.	Time employ- ed on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
To Aranjuez	3	3	On approaching to Aranjuez the land becomes less cultivated, and more hilly; the Tagus runs through the valley.
Val de Moro	3	3	
MADRID	4	4	A fine avenue of elms from Aranjuez to Madrid; and on this side is a fine view of the city of Madrid.

TRAVELS THROUGH EUROPE. 145

NAMES of TOWNS.	R E M A R K S.
	<div data-bbox="492 1420 523 1455">L</div>

From MADRID to BAY- ONNE thro' Valladolid and Burgos.	Leagues.	Time employ- ed on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
From MADRID to the Escorial }	7	7 30	The seven leagues are marked by stones placed at the distance of half a league each. The Ef- curial is situate near about the mid-way from the foot of a very high mountain.
S. Idelfonso	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	S. Idelfonso is situate in a valley encompassed with lofty mountains, which shelter it from the heat of the sun.
Segovia	2	8	From St. Maria to Olmedo is a large plain, an ungrateful soil, cul- tivated with great care ; not a tree to be seen. At Olmedo you come into the great road which you quitted on leaving Madrid to go to the Ef- curial and S. Idelfonso, which makes an addi- tion of ten leagues.
St. Maria de la Nieva	5		
Olmedo	7		
Valdehillas	5	4 30	
VALLADOLID	4	4 30	An ungrateful soil, little cultivated; a sandy bottom. There are a few pine-trees.
Duenas	6	6	All this country is rather barren, little cul- tivated, and uninterest- ing. The inhabitants seem poor and miserable,
Torquemada	4	5 15	and the roads are bad.
Villarodrigo	4	5	The soil begins to mend, and is better cul- tivated.
Quintanillas de las Caritas }	6	7 30	The environs of Bur- gos are very pleasant, and the soil is tolerably fertile.
BURGOS	2	2	

NAMES of TOWNS.	R E M A R K S.
The ESCURIAL	At Madrid you hire a calash with two mules for 3 piastres, to go in 10 days to Vittoria by the Escorial and S. Idelfonso. An immense building, which looks like a large convent: it is in the form of a Gridiron, in allusion to the martyrdom of St. Lawrence, the Saint's-day when Philip gained the battle of St. Quintin. There are in the convent, which joins the palace of the Escorial, 300 Jeronimite Monks. In the church are great riches, fine pictures, superb cielings, and a magnificent library.
S. Idelfonso	A villa of the King of Spain for his summer residence; it makes no great appearance, but is remarkable for its fine garden, where is a fountain 100 feet high. There is a manufactory of plate-glass.
SEGOVIA	A large town, with a fine aqueduct, the work of Trajan, and a large Royal Castle. There is a fabric of fine cloths.
VALLADOLID	A large, ugly, and ill-built city, wide streets, irregular and ill paved: there is an ancient palace of the Kings of Spain, and a cathedral little worthy of curiosity.
BURGOS	A large and rich town, the capital of Old Castille, situate partly on the declivity of the mountain, and partly on the banks of the river Alencon. There are some irregular squares. The streets are dirty, narrow, and ill paved. The cathedral is a fine building, with many chapels richly decorated.

From MADRID to BAY- ONNE, thro' Valladolid and Burgos.	Posts.	Time employ- ed on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
To Rodillas	4	5 30	A mountainous coun- try, and bad roads to Bribiesca.
Bribiesca	3	4	Quitting the moun- tain of Bribiesca, you enter a valley, which opens upon a plain well cultivated, but the roads are bad.
Pancorvo	4	5	When you reach Pan- corvo, you re-enter the mountains.
Miranda	4	4	The way to Miranda is through a valley, the roads of which have been lately repaired. Near Miranda you cross the Ebro in a boat. A new road and well made from Miranda to Vittoria.
* Vittoria	6	7	From Vittoria to
Mondragone	6	5	Mondragone you begin
Villafranca	6	5	to enter the Pyrenees by a narrow valley.
Toloso	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	The environs of To- loso is a country well cul- tivated, with pleasant and picturesque views.
Oyarzum	5	5 30	A great road, well made, and kept in good order.
St. Jean de Luz	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	The river Bidassoa, which you cross in a boat, is the boundary be- tween France and Spain.
BAYONNE	4	4	From the river-side to St. Jean de Luz the road is very bad.

NAMES of TOWNS.	R E M A R K S.
Vittoria.	A pretty town in Biscay, situate in a fine plain ; it carries on a great trade.

From BAYONNE to RONCESVALLES.	Leagues.	Time employ- ed on the Road.	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
From BAYONNE to Mediondo }	4	4	A beautiful entrance into the Pyrenées, grand views, fine woods of oaks and chefnut-trees.
St. Jean Pied de Port	4	5	A mountainous coun- try, with valleys well cultivated.
Roncesvalles	4	6	About half-way is the Venta de Oriza, at the top of the mountains.
	12	15	

NAMES of TOWNS.	R E M A R K S.
St. Jean Pied de Port Roncesvalles	<p data-bbox="308 491 653 523">The capital of Lower Navarre.</p> <p data-bbox="277 548 818 723">The village of Roncesvalles is celebrated for the defeat of the rear-guard of Charlemain's army, where fell the famous Roland. It is situate at the foot of the mountains. From the Venta de Oriza you have a magnificent prospect of these mountains.</p> <p data-bbox="277 727 818 844">The road from Bayonne hither is dangerous for carriages. They put 12 oxen to a berlin, and even then you run great risk ; it is much better to go on horseback,</p>

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SUPPLEMENT:

CONTAINING MANY NEW ROUTES.

An English Nobleman who has travelled much, and who had an excellent Perambulator to his chaise, has carefully taken down the following measures, which he had the complaisance to communicate to me for the benefit of the Public. There are several routes which are not contained in this Itinerary measured in miles and eighths of miles; they might have been given in lesser fractions, but that would have been needless, and I thought it was being sufficiently precise to give the distances within about an hundred toises in 7 or 8 miles.

From CALAIS to PARIS by AMIENS.	Posts.	Distance in English miles and eighths of miles.		Time on the road.	
From * Calais to Hautbuisson	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	2	1	28
Marquise - - -	1	5	4	1	5
* Boulogne - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	2	1	18
Samers - - -	2	9	1	1	55
Cormont - - -	1	5	1	0	45
* Montreuil - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	6	1	30
Nampont - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	3	1	20
* Bernay - - -	1	5	5	1	6
Nouvion - - -	1	5	0	0	50
* Abbeville - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	3	1	35
D'Ailly - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	5	1	15
* Flixcourt - - -	1	6	2	1	5
Pequigny - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	0
AMIENS - - -	1	7	6	1	30
Hebecourt - - -	1	6	1	0	50
Flers - - -	1	5	4	0	55
* Breteuil - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	6	1	15
Wavigny - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	4	1	0
St. Just - - -	1	4	5	0	59
* Clermont - - -	2	9	5	1	25
Lingueville - - -	1	6	0	0	50
* Chantilly - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	1	1	30
Luzarche - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	3	0	50
Ecouen - - -	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	1	1	30
St. Denis - - -	1	6	0	1	0
PARIS - - -	1	5	0	0	55
	34	178	0	30	41

From PARIS to TOURS.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles and eighths of Miles.		Time on the Road.	
From PARIS to					
Berny - - - -	I $\frac{1}{2}$	4	6	0	52
Longjumeau - - -	I $\frac{1}{2}$	4	4	0	55
Arpajon - - - -	I $\frac{1}{2}$	7	3	I	7
Etrechy - - - -	I $\frac{1}{2}$	7	2	I	10
* Estampes - - -	I	4	5	0	35
Montdesir - - -	I	5	4	0	43
Angerville - - -	I	5	4	0	52
* Toury - - - -	I $\frac{1}{2}$	8	4	I	50
Artenay - - - -	I $\frac{1}{2}$	8	I	I	16
Cercottes - - -	I $\frac{1}{2}$	6	3	I	25
ORLEANS - - - -	I	5	6	I	10
Clery - - - -	2	9	3	I	20
Lailly - - - -	I	4	4	0	27
St. Laurent - - -	I	4	6	0	47
Nouant - - - -	I	3	0	0	25
St. Diey - - - -	I	3	5	0	30
Blois - - - -	2	9	7	I	45
Choufy - - - -	I $\frac{1}{2}$	5	7	I	20
Veuve - - - -	I $\frac{1}{2}$	7	0	0	40
Hautchantier - -	I	3	6	0	40
* Amboise - - -	I	4	I	0	50
La Frilère - - -	I	7	3	0	55
TOURS - - - -	I $\frac{1}{2}$	7	2	I	0
	30	138	6	22	34
From TOURS to POITIERS.					
From TOURS - - -	I $\frac{1}{2}$	5	2	0	55
Aux Carrez - - -	I	3	4	0	27
* Montbafon - - -	I	4	0	0	31
Sorigny - - - -	I	3	6	0	30
Ste. Catharine - -	I	4	6	0	45
* Ste. Maure - - -	I	4	0	0	35
Beauvais - - - -	I	5	0	0	45
* Aux Ormes - - -	I $\frac{1}{2}$	7	3	I	5
Ingrande - - - -	I	4	6	0	47
* Chatelleraut - -	I	4	2	0	35
Aux Barres de Nintre	I	3	4	0	23
La Tricherie - - -	I	4	7	0	25
Clans - - - -	I }	7	1	0	55
Au Grand Pont - -	I }				
POITIERS	15	12	1	8	38

TRAVELS THROUGH EUROPE. 157

From POITIERS to BOURDEAUX.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles and eighths of Miles.		Time on the Road.	
From * Poitiers to					
Croutelles -	1	4	2	0	35
Ruffigny -	2	7	2	1	15
Vivonne -	3				
Aux Minieres -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	2	0	40
Coué -	1	4	6	0	37
Chaunay -	1	6	5	1	10
Maisons Blanches -	1	4	7	0	40
Ruffec -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	7	1	10
Negres -	1	3	5	0	40
Manlle -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	5	0	57
Touriers -	1	5	4	0	45
Churet -	1	3	1	0	30
ANGOULEME -	2	7	2	1	5
Roulet -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	0	55
Petignac -	1	5	1	0	45
Pontabrac -	1	8	0	1	8
* Barbezieux -	1				
Reignac -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	2	0	40
La Grolle -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	5	1	10
Chevaneau -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	2	0	40
Montlieu -	1	4	1	0	40
Cherfac -	1	4	2	0	40
Pierrebrune -	1	3	6	1	0
Cavignac -	1	4	0	0	50
Bois Martin -	1	4	6	0	40
Cubfac -	1	5	2	0	55
Corbonblanc -	1	5	1	1	0
BOURDEAUX -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	5	1	15
	33	136	3	22	22

From BOURDEAUX to BARREGES	Posts.	Distance in English Miles and eighths of Miles.		Time on the Road.	
From BOURDEAUX to Boussaut	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	0	1	40
La Prade -	1	4	0	0	55
Castres -	1	3	5	0	40
Birlade -	1	3	7	0	45
Barzac -	1	4	6	1	10
Langon -	1	5	3	0	55
* La Reole -	1	10	7	1	50
La Motte -	1	12	0	1	45
Marmande -	1				
Tonneins -	2	7	4	1	30
Aiguillon -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	1	1	25
Port St. Marie -	1	6	1	1	45
Lusignan -	1	6	5	1	20
AGEN -	1	5	5	0	40
Leirac -	1	5	3	1	20
Tambouret -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	6	1	20
Leitoure -	2	7	5	1	35
Montastruc -	2	10	7	1	47
AUCH -	2	11	1	1	45
Birnau -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	0	1	28
Mirande -	1	7	4	1	5
Mieslan -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	0	1	20
Rabasteins -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	0	1	18
* Tarbes -	2	11	5	2	0
Lourdes -	2	12	0	1	40
Pierrefitte -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	0	1	45
BARREGES -	3	12	1	2	
	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	207	4	36	43
From AUCH to TOULOUSE.					
From AUCH to Aubiette	2	10	7	2	0
Gimont -	1	4	1	0	45
L'Isle Jourdain -	2	11	4	2	5
L'Eguevin -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	2	1	40
TOULOUSE -	2	11	3	2	15
	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	1	8	45

TRAVELS THROUGH EUROPE. 159

From TOULOUSE to MONTPELLIER.	Pofts.	Distance in English Miles and eighths of Miles.		Time on the Road.	
From TOULOUSE to Castanet	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	5	1	7
Bassiege -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	4	1	14
Villefranche -	1	6	4	1	6
Bastide -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	7	1	30
Castelnaudari -	1	7	0	1	0
Alzone -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	4	2	20
* Carcassonne -	2	10	3	2	0
Barbeyrac -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	6	1	50
Mons -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	1	1	9
Cruscades -	2	8	6	1	43
NARBONNE -	2	8	4	2	10
Nissan -	2	11	1	1	50
* Beziers -	1	6	0	1	0
Begude de Jordy -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	2	1	45
* Pezenas -	1	6	3	1	5
Villemagne -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	5	1	35
Loupian -	1	6	0	1	17
Fabregues -	2	7	5	2	5
MONTPELLIER -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	3	0	38
	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	151	7	28	24
From MONTPELLIER to AVIGNON.					
From MONTPELLIER to Colombiere }	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	5	1	35
* Lunel -	1	6	3	1	40
Uchault -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	1	1	50
NISMES -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	3	1	10
St. Gervasy -	1	6	2	1	7
Remoulins -	1	6	2	1	5
AVIGNON -	3	16	6	4	30
	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	6	12	57

From AVIGNON to LYONS.	Poſts.	Diſtance in Engliſh Miles and eighths of Miles.		Time on the Road.	
From AVIGNON to Orange	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	0	4	45
La Palu -	3	14	1	2	20
Pierelatte -	1	8	0	1	50
Donzeſſre -	1	8	1	1	55
Montelimart -	2	8	6	2	30
L'Ainé -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	6	0	50
L'Oriol -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	4	1	40
La Paillafſe -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	4	1	35
* Valence -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	4	1	5
Téin -	2	11	2	2	45
St. Vallier -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	4	1	20
St. Rombert -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	5	1	19
Toll of Rouffillon	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	1	1	45
Auberive -	1	4	2	1	0
* Vienne -	2	8	4	1	50
Simphorien -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	2	1	0
St. Fond -	1	5	1	2	0
LYONS -	1	4	4	1	19
	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	145	3	32	48
From LYONS to GENEVA.					
From LYONS to Miribel	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	0	2	0
Montluel -	1	5	4	0	50
Meximieux -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	6	1	10
St. Denys -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	1	1	20
St. Jean le Vieux	1	5	7	1	15
Cerdon -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	2	1	30
St. Martin -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	3	3	0
Nantua -	1	4	4	0	30
St. Germain -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	7	1	0
* Chatillon -	1	4	5	1	5
Avanchy -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	2	1	50
Coulonges -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	6	1	50
St. Genis -	2	9	3	3	3
GENEVA -	1	7	1	1	2
	19	98	3	21	35

TRAVELS THROUGH EUROPE. 161

From GENEVA to BASLE.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles and eighths of Miles.		Time on the Road.	
From GENEVA to * Rolle	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	1	5	5
* Laufane -	3	16	1	4	45
* Moudo -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	7	4	40
Palierc -	2	13	6	2	55
* Morat -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	5	2	30
BERN -	3	16	7	3	4
* Soleure -	3	21	0	6	0
Balestein -	2	12	4	5	30
Lieftal -	3	15	6	4	50
BASLE -	2	10	2	3	50
	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	152	7	42	49
From BASLE to SHAFFHAUSEN.					
From BASLE to Stein	0	17	6	5	30
Brugg -	0	14	2	3	50
* Baden -	1	6	2	2	30
ZURIG -	0	14	3	4	10
Eglisaw -	0	15	7	4	30
SHAFFHAUSEN -	2	11	0	6	0
		79	4	26	30
From SHAFFHAUSEN to KEMPTEN.					
From Shaffhausen to Luganyan	1	12	0	4	0
* Stockach -	2	11	7	4	30
Disfendorf -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	1	5	30
Altorf -	2	14	3	4	50
Diernast -	1	7	1	3	20
Weingarten -	1	8	5	3	0
Bergatreut -	1	6	4	4	10
Leitkirch -	2	14	3	6	0
Kumerhoffen -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	2	4	10
KEMPTEN -	1	7	4	2	30
	15	104	0	42	0

From KEMPTEN to TRENT.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles and eighths of Miles.		Time employ- ed on the Road.	
From KEMPTEN to Kempterwald	I	7	7	1	30
Weißbach	I	9	1	2	30
Fuefen	I	12	7	3	40
Heiterwang	I	8	0	2	10
Lermes	I	7	7	2	0
* Nazareth	I	10	2	3	0
Barwis	I	8	2	2	25
Dirßenbach	I	11	2	2	50
INSBRUCK	I	8	4	2	30
Schonberg	I	7	2	3	30
Steinach	I	8	1	2	0
Brenner	I	6	5	2	5
Storzigen	I	9	5	2	50
Mittewald	I	9	7	2	33
* Brixen	I	7	7	2	30
Colman	I	11	1	2	20
Teufchen	I	6	3	2	15
Botzen	I	7	6	2	50
Branzol	I	8	0	2	0
Neumarch	I	7	2	1	30
St. Michel	I	11	7	2	15
TRENT	I	11	4	2	0
	22	197	2	53	13
From TRENT to VENICE.					
From TRENT to Roveredo	I	14	7	3	0
Ala	I	10	3	2	20
	2	25	2	5	20
From Ala to Bery	I	11	0	1	44
Volarni	I	9	1	2	20
* Verona	I	12	7	2	50
Caldero	I	8	6	2	0
Montibello	I $\frac{1}{2}$	12	0	1	50
* Vice nza	I	10	6	1	50
Slefiga	I	10	7	1	40
PADUA	I	10	0	1	50
Delo	I $\frac{1}{2}$	11	0	1	30
Fufina	I $\frac{1}{2}$	11	2	1	28
VENICE	I	5	0	1	
	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	137	7	23	22

	Pofts.	Distance in English Miles and eighths of Miles.		Time on the Road.	
From Bon Porta to MODENA	I	8	7	2	15
Samogia -	I $\frac{1}{2}$	12	4	2	20
BOLOGNA -	I $\frac{1}{2}$	10	6	2	0
	4	32	1	6	35
From BOLOGNA to LORETTO.					
From BOLOGNA to St. Nicolo	I $\frac{1}{4}$	9	2	1	34
* Imola -	I $\frac{1}{4}$	11	0	2	10
Faenza -	I	9	4	1	40
Forli -	I	9	4	1	20
Cefena -	I $\frac{1}{2}$	11	7	2	25
Savignano -	I	8	3	1	55
* Rimini -	I	9	5	1	42
Catolica -	I	11	7	2	15
* Pizaro -	I	10	0	3	21
* Fano -	I	7	4	1	24
Amarotto -	I	7	5	2	0
* Senigallia -	I	5	7	2	5
Cafebruciate -	I	7	4	2	15
* Ancona -	I	8	7	3	0
Camurano -	I	6	6	2	35
LORETTO -	I	8	1	2	30
	17	143	2	34	11
From LORETTO to ROME.					
From LORETTO to Sambuchetto	I	10	3	2	37
Macerata -	I	6	3	2	25
Tolentino -	I $\frac{1}{2}$	11	1	3	0
Valcimara -	I	8	1	3	0
Ponte della Trava -	I	7	4	1	45
Seravalle -	I	7	3	2	12
Cafanuova -	I	9	5	2	30
* Foligno -	I	9	0	3	30
Levene -	I	8	7	2	0
* Spoleto -	I	7	4	1	45
Strettura -	I	9	2	2	40
* Terni -	I	7	7	1	45
* Narni -	I	8	3	1	49
Otricoli -	I	8	6	2	0
Borghetto -	I $\frac{1}{4}$	6	3	1	10

From LORETTO to ROME.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles and eighths of Miles.		Time on the Road.	
From Borghetto to Civita } Castellano }	$\frac{3}{4}$	6	1	1	0
Rignano - - - - -	1	7	4		
Castelnuovo - - - - -	1	6	0		
Malberghetto - - - - -	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	0		
Prima Porta - - - - -	$\frac{3}{4}$	4	4		
ROME - - - - -	1	6	0		
	21	0	161	5	
From * Foligno to Madonna } della Angela }	1	9	5	2	5
* Perugia - - - - -	1	11	1	2	25
Torricello - - - - -	1	13	0	2	56
Pieve Confini - - - - -	1	9	0	2	10
From Madonna della Angela } to Foligno by Asifi }	1	11	7	3	0
From ROME to NAPLES.					
From ROME to Torre - - - - -	1	8	2	1	25
Marino - - - - -	1	6	2	1	15
Faiolo - - - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	6	1	10
* Velletri - - - - -	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	2	1	12
Cisterna - - - - -	$\frac{1}{4}$	9	6	1	30
Sermoneta - - - - -	1	5	6	0	50
Casenuove - - - - -	1	8	6	1	40
Piperno - - - - -	1	5	0	1	18
Limaruti - - - - -	1	7	0	1	45
* Terracina - - - - -	1	7	3	1	30
Fondi - - - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$	11	6	2	10
Itri - - - - -	1	7	4	1	18
* Mola de Gaeta - - - - -	1	4	4		
Garigliano - - - - -	1	8	1	1	15
St. Agata - - - - -	1	9	2	1	25
Francofesi - - - - -	1	9	7	1	25
* Capua - - - - -	1	8	6	1	22
Aversa by * Capua Antica - - - - -	1	12	5	2	0
NAPLES - - - - -	1	11	4	1	25
	19	152			
From Naples to * Cazerta - - - - -		19	1	2	40
* Capua - - - - -		6	7		
		26	0		
From ROME to * Civita Vecchia - - - - -		44	1	8	0

TRAVELS THROUGH EUROPE. 163

NAMES of TOWNS.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles and eighths of Miles.		Time on the Road.	
From ROME to FLORENCE.					
From ROME to La Storta	1	9	1	1	15
Baccano	1	8	4	1	45
Monte Rofi	1	6	3	1	20
Ronciglione	1	9	0	1	45
Montagna di Viterbo	1	6	6	3	45
* Viterbo	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	1	1	20
Monte Fiascone	1	10	0	2	5
Bolsena	1	8	3	1	43
St. Lorenzo	$\frac{3}{4}$	4	7	1	20
* Aquapendente	$\frac{3}{4}$	6	1	2	0
Ponte Centino	1	5	0	1	0
Radiconfani	$\frac{1}{2}$	8	5	2	35
Ricorfi	1	5	6	1	20
La Scala	1	4	4	1	35
Torrinieri	1	9	0	1	50
Buonconvento	1	5	5	1	2
Monterone	1	7	3	1	20
SIENA	1	8	6	1	55
Castiglioncello	1	10	1	1	30
Poggiobonzi	1	6	4	1	18
Tavernello	1	7	3	2	2
S. Cassian	1	8	2	2	4
FLORENCE	$\frac{1}{2}$	9	7	2	28
	$2\frac{3}{4}$	171	0	40	47
From FLORENCE to LERICI.					
From FLORENCE to Prato	2	9	4	2	5
Pistoia	$\frac{1}{2}$	9	2	2	10
Borgoborgiano	2	10	5	2	0
* Lucca	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	7	2	40
PISA	2	14	6	2	40
From PISA to Leghorn	3	14	2	2	30
From PISA to Torretta	1	5	6	1	34
Via Reggia	1	8	2	2	5
Pietra Sancta	1	6	6	1	10
* Massa	1	7	7	2	20
Lavenza	1	5	4	1	0
Lefano	1	6	6	1	45
* Lerici	1	4	4		

NAMES of TOWNS.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles and eighths of Miles.		Time on the Road.	
From Lerici to GENOA.					
From * Lerici to Spatia by }					
water —	—	7	0		
Leffri —	—	30	0		
Portofino —	—	10	0		
Nervi —	—	13	0		
GENOA —	—	7	0		
		67	0		
From GENOA to PARMA.					
From GENOA to Campo Marone	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	6	2	0
Voltaggio —	2	12	2	2	15
* Novi —	2	11	5	2	15
Tortona —	2	11	2	4	30
Vogherra —	1	10	1	1	18
PAVIA —	0	19	3	4	18
Caselpi Stalingo —	0	25	3	5	40
* Piacenza —	2	9	7	2	25
Fiorenzuola —	2	14	3	2	10
Borgo St. Domino —	1	8	2	1	40
Castel Guelfo —	1	7	4	1	15
PARMA —	1	7	3	1	55
		148	1		41
From PARMA to MILAN.					
From PARMA to Casal Maggiore		15	0	4	0
St. Pietro Mediceale —	—	15	2	6	40
Piero de St. Giacomo —	—	5	7	1	40
* Cremona —	—	8	4	2	15
Pizighetoni —	—	13	4	2	30
Zorlesco —	—	10	2	1	30
* Lodi —	—	9	2	1	40
Marignano —	—	10	0	1	35
MILAN —	—	10	2	2	5
		97	7	23	55

TRAVELS THROUGH EUROPE. 167

NAMES of TOWNS.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles and eighths of Miles.		Time on the Road.	
From MILAN to Varese	—	32	0	5	0
Lavena	—	14	0	3	30
* Como	—	16	6	5	20
MILAN	—	28	3	6	40
		91	1	20	30
From MILAN to VERONA.					
From MILAN to Columborolo	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	6	1	50
Vaprio	1	9	7	1	10
* Bergamo	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	1	2	3
Cavagnago	1	8	3	1	15
Pallazuolo	1	6	0	0	50
Hospidaleto	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	7	2	0
* Brescia	1	7	7	1	40
Ponte St. Marco	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	6	1	18
Defenzano	1	6	3	1	20
Peschiera	} 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 7 1 }	{ 4 2 }	2	5
Castel Nuovo					
VERONA	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	5	1	35
	14	103	0	17	6
From VERONA to PADUA.					
From VERONA to Villa Franca		10	4	{ 3	35
Roberbello	—	7	2		
Mantua	—	6	3	1	35
Castellaro	—	9	7	1	48
Sanguinetto	—	9	3	2	45
Bevriaqua	—	15	0	4	15
* Este	—	13	6	2	35
Montcelici	—	5	5	0	50
PADUA	—	12	7	4	15
		90	5	21	38

NAMES of TOWNS.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles and eighths of Miles.		Time employed on the Road.	
From VENICE to TRENT.					
From VENICE to Maestri	—				
Treviso	1	7	0	1	30
Castel Franco	1	13	1	2	20
Bassano	1	16	7	2	55
Primola	1	13	0	2	50
Bergo	2	18	6	6	30
Pergini	—	15	4	4	0
TRENT	—	14	5	4	0
		7	5	2	50
		106	4	26	55
From TRENT to INSPRUCK.					
From TRENT to St. Micheli	1	10	2	1	55
Neumarch	1	12	0	2	2
Branzol	1	7	1	1	40
Bolzano	1	7	5	1	38
Teutſchen	1	8	3	1	46
Colman	1	6	3	1	40
* Brixen	1	11	0	2	30
Mittewald	1	8	1	1	45
Storzingen	1	10	2	1	48
Brenner	1	9	5	2	40
Steinach	1	7	1	1	15
Schonberg	1	8	1	1	48
INSPRUCK	1	7	2	2	10
	13	112	2	24	37

NAMES of TOWNS.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles and eighths of Miles.		Time on the Road.	
From INSPRUCK to AUGSBOURG.					
From INSPRUCK to Distenbach	I	10	2	I	57
Payerwis	I	11	2	3	0
Nazareith	I	8	2	2	5
Lermes	I	10	7	3	5
Heiderwang	I	8	I	2	15
Fueffen	O I	13	0	3	45
Staten	I	13	4	3	20
Kaufbeyren	I	12	3	2	35
Buckloch	I	15	5	3	2
Schwabmuchen	I	11	I	2	26
AUGSBOURG	I $\frac{1}{2}$	15	4	3	2
	II $\frac{1}{2}$	129	7	30	32
From AUGSBOURG to NUREMBERG.					
From AUGSBOURG to Meitingen	I $\frac{1}{2}$	14	0	2	20
Donawert	I $\frac{1}{2}$	13	2	2	23
Monheim	I	10	7	2	26
Dietfort	I	8	5	I	29
Bleinfeldt	I	12	5	2	45
Roth	I	12	■	4	3
Schwabach	I	7	3	I	46
NUREMBERG	I	9	7	I	30
	9	88	7	18	42
From NUREMBERG to Hailbrow.					
From NUREMBERG to Farnbach	I	7	6	I	50
Langanzen	I	6	2	I	35
Oberzen	I $\frac{1}{2}$	17	3	5	30
Rottenbourg	I	17	4	3	40
Kirchburg	I $\frac{1}{2}$	17	7	4	0
* Hall	I $\frac{1}{2}$	14	6	3	33
Oetingen	I $\frac{1}{2}$	17	2	6	3
* Hailbrow	I $\frac{1}{2}$	14	7	3	58
	IO $\frac{1}{2}$	113	5	30	9

NAMES of TOWNS.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles and eighths of Miles.		Time on the Road.	
From Hailbrow to MANHEIM.					
From * Hailbrow to Fuhrfield	I	9	4	1	50
Sintzeim -	I	10	0	2	5
Wiefeloch -	I	9	7	2	10
* Heidelbergh -	I	9	0	1	38
MANHEIM -	I	9	4	2	25
	5	51	7	10	8
From MANHEIM to FRANCFORT.					
From MANHEIM to Worms	I	13	4	2	40
Oppenheim -	I	15	4	2	45
MAYENCE -	I	12	0	2	25
Eldersheim -	I	11	4	2	7
FRANCFORT -	I	10	6	2	20
	5	63	2	12	17
From FRANCFORT to COLOGN.					
From FRANCFORT to Koenigsburgh -	I	11	7	2	58
Wierges -	I $\frac{1}{2}$	12	5	3	45
* Limburg -	I $\frac{1}{2}$	13	4	3	30
Montebauer -	I $\frac{1}{2}$	13	3	3	17
Coblentz -	I $\frac{1}{2}$	12	3	3	8
Andernaught -	I	13	6	3	0
Remangen -	I $\frac{1}{2}$	13	1	3	25
Bonn -	I	13	2	2	40
COLOGN -	I $\frac{1}{2}$	16	3	3	37
	12	120	2	29	20

TRAVELS THROUGH EUROPE. 171

NAMES of TOWNS.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles and eighths of Miles.		Time on the Road.	
From COLOGN to Boissleduc.					
From COLOGN to Bergen	1	14	4	3	30
Linnig -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	7	4	23
Gangeld -	1	15	5	3	42
* Maestrick -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	0	4	58
Bree -	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	5	5	42
Achelen -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	2	3	5
Eyndhoven -	2	13	5		
* Boissleduc -	3	17	3	5	45
	15	139	7		
From DIEPPE to Abbeville.					
From * Dieppe to Ville d'Eau	3	13	4	5	37
Treffenville -		9	1	2	8
* Abbeville -		13	4	5	37
		36	1	13	22
From Abbeville to RHEIMS.					
From * Abbeville to Ailly		8	0	1	20
Flixcourt -		6	3	1	21
Pequigny -		5	0	1	24
AMIENS -		8	1	1	45
Moreuil -		12	5	2	20
Montdidier -		10	1	1	45
Cavilly -		9	3	2	10
Mouchemiens -		6	6	1	52
* Compeigne -		5	0	0	52
* Jaulzy -		11	6	2	12
* Soissons -		11	1	1	52
Braine -		11	6	1	41
		106		21	54
From Draine to Fisme	1 $\frac{1}{2}$			1	22
Jonehery -	1			0	59
RHEIMS -	2			1	59
	4 $\frac{1}{2}$			4	20

NAMES of TOWNS.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles and eighths of Miles.	Time on the Road.
From RHEIMS to STRASBOURG.			
From RHEIMS to Petites Loges	2		2 20
* Chalons	3		2 0
Chaufee	2		2 10
Francois	2		1 28
Farremont	1		0 57
Pertes	1		0 42
* St. Dizier	1		0 35
Saldroup	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 20
* Bar	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 34
Ligny	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 22
St. Aubin	1		1 18
Void	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 20
Layes	1		1 4
* Toul	1		1 11
Villaine	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 7
NANCY	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 15
Domballe	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 50
* Luneville	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 45
Benaminy	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 30
Blamont	2		1 38
Heming	2		1 46
* Saarbrugh	1		0 53
Homarten	1		0 48
Philsbourg	1		0 53
Saverne	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 22
Wiltom	2		2 3
Stiffen	1		2 9
STRASBOURG	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 13

TRAVELS THROUGH EUROPE. 173

NAMES of TOWNS.	Posts.	Distance in English miles and eighths of Miles.		Time employ- ed on the Road.	
From STRASBOURG to AUGSBURG.					
To Kehl	- 1	9	1		
Bischoffsheim	- 1	8	4	1	41
Stolhoffen	- 1	10	5	1	59
Rattstatt	- 1	11	4	3	4
Etlinghen	- 1	10	1	1	58
Durlach	- 1	5	3	1	13
Pforzheim	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	6	3	8
Enzwanghen	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	1	4	30
Canstadt	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	0	3	30
Blockingen	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	0	2	40
Goeppinghen	- 1	12	2	3	36
Geislinghen	- 1	12	1	2	50
Westersteiten	- 1	12	5	3	40
ULM	- 1	10	4	3	45
Gunsburg	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	0	3	35
Zusmarshausen	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	3		
AUGSBURG	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	3	4	35
	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	206	3		
From Kempten to BASLE.					
From * Kempten to Eicholz		1			
Menninghen	- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	3	3	10
Ochsenhausen	- 1	15	1	3	10
Bibrach	- 1	8	7	3	7
Waldsee	- 1	14	1	3	0
Mimenhausen	- 1	9	2	2	45
* Stochach	- 1	17	4	6	0
Engen	- 1	13	4	3	50
SHAFFHAUSEN	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	6	4	0
Lauckingen	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	5	4	55
Lauffenbourg	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	2	4	0
Mumph	- 1	7	5	1	50
BASLE	- 1	17	3	4	10
		163	3		

NAMES of TOWNS.	Posts.	Distance in English Miles and eighths of Miles.		Time employ- ed on the Road.	
From BASLE to Beffort.					
From BASLE to St. Louis	1	2	4	0	30
Altkirck	3	9	4	2	0
Chavanne	2	11	4	2	25
Beffort	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	3	2	5
	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	7	7	0
From Beffort to Langres.					
From Beffort to Frayet	1	5	7	1	5
Rongchamp	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	4	1	20
Lure	1	7	6	1	25
Calmoutier	2	11	3	2	40
* Vefoul	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	5	1	30
Port Sur Saone	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	6	1	50
Combeau	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	5	2	10
Saintrey	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	4	1	26
Faybillot	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	6	1	5
Griffonottes	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	3	1	45
LANGRES	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	1	1	55
	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	85	2	19	11
From Langres to St. Dizier.					
From LANGRES to Vefaigne	2	10	7	2	15
Chaumont	2	10	4	2	15
Vignoris	2	13	0	3	0
Joinville	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	1	3	45
Neuville	2	10	2	1	30
* St. Dizier	2	10	0	2	5
	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	0	14	50

TRAVELS THROUGH EUROPE. 175

NAMES of TOWNS.	Posfs.	Distance in English Miles and eighths of Miles.		Time employ- ed on the Road.	
From RHEIMS to Mardyke.					
From RHEIMS to Bericon	2	14	5	3	5
Corbeny -	1	5	6	0	40
* Laon -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	3	2	40
Creci -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	4	1	45
La Herie -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	1	2	6
Guife -	1	5	6	1	4
Etreux -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	30
Landrecy -	2	11	0	1	55
Quefnoy -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	3	1	45
St. Waft -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	2	1	6
* Mons -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	3	3	15
Cateau -	2	6	4	1	2
Tubife -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	5	1	12
BRUSSELS -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	0	3	30
* Malines -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	5	1	52
ANTWERP -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	3	2	30
Mardyke. -	-	39	3	10	15
		209	7	41	12

END of the SUPPLEMENT.

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P O P U L A T I O N
OF SOME
P R I N C I P A L T O W N S
I N
F R A N C E,
In 1762.

R OUEN	63,588 souls.
Riom	11,325
Clermont	20,888

MEASURED DISTANCES from PARIS to TOURS in Toises.

From the center of Paris to Arpajon, at the Dauphin	Toises. 15418
From Arpajon to Etampes, at the Coq	10330
From Etampes to Toury, at the Grand Cerf	16565
From Toury to Orleans, at the Dauphin	17244
	<hr/> 59557
From Orleans to the bridge of Blois by St. Diez	29403
From Blois to Amboise, at the Cheval Rouge	17293
From Amboise to the Post at Tours, at Simphorien	12234
	<hr/> 58930
Difference between Orleans and Paris and Orleans to Tours	627

According to Mr. Briffon (who measured this route with a perambulator), each league of 25 to a degree is $228\frac{3}{4}$ toises, and the true distance from Paris to the Post at Tours is 51 leagues 2071 toises.

[THE END OF M. DUTENS' JOURNAL.]

N



A P P E N D I X:

CONTAINING THE

R O A D S of I T A L Y:

WITH SOME

USEFUL TABLES and HINTS

TO

STRANGERS who TRAVEL in FRANCE.



T A B L E S

NECESSARY FOR ALL

G E N T L E M E N

WHO MAKE THE

T O U R of I T A L Y*:

CONTAINING A

REGULAR ACCOUNT of the POSTS, the PRICE of POST-HORSES, and of the PRINCIPAL INNS, as well in the TOWNS as on the ROADS, with their REGULATED CHARGES.

To the R E A D E R.

ROUSSEAU has said, that it is the lot of the rich always to be cheated and ill-served on the road. No person can experience that truth more than those Gentlemen who travel in foreign Countries. They find themselves, as it were, in a new world; and being unable to examine every thing themselves, they are compelled to deliver themselves blindly into the hands of their valet, or to rely on the probity of postillions and innkeepers, who are perpetually on the watch to pick the pockets of those who travel post; and especially when they are English Gentlemen. For it is sufficient for them to know that it is My Lord — for them to say, as the Oreillons in Candide say of the Jesuit, “Let us eat on, my Lord; let us eat on, my Lord.” It is for this reason I believe myself to do an agreeable thing to the Public, in presenting to them the following TABLES, by means of which those Gentlemen who travel will be no longer exposed to be duped on the road, and will be enabled to travel more agreeably, as well as more at their ease. I have taken pains to point out the best roads and the best inns, with their regulated charges, &c. which have been digested with the greatest exactness.

* These TABLES are generally attributed to the Right Honourable the EARL of BUTE.

PRICES of TRAVELLING

In the STATES of PIEDMONT.

		Livres	Sols
FOR two chaise-horſes	}	-	-
money of Piedmont		7	10
For a ſaddle-horſe	-	2	10
For a poſtillion	-	1	10

In the STATES of MILAN,

		Paules
For two chaise-horſes	-	14
For a ſaddle-horſe	-	5
For a poſtillion	-	3

In the STATES of GENOA,

		Livres	Sols
For two chaise-horſes,	}	-	-
money of Genoa		8	0
For a ſaddle-horſe	-	3	10
For a poſtillion	-	1	10

In the STATES of PARMA and PLACENTIA,

		Paules
For two chaise-horſes	-	15
For a ſaddle-horſe	-	5
For a poſtillion	-	4

In the STATES of the POPE.

		Paules
For two chaise-horſes	-	8
For a ſaddle-horſe	-	3
For a poſtillion	-	3

In the KINGDOM of NAPLES,

		Carlins
For two chaise-horſes	-	11
For a ſaddle-horſe	-	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
For a poſtillion	-	4

In the STATES of TUSCANY.

	Paules
For two chaise-horſes	8
For a ſaddle-horſe	3
For a poſtillion	3

In the STATES of VENICE.

	Livres
For two chaise-horſes	15
For a ſaddle-horſe	5
For a poſtillion	3

N. B. In the States of Venice you may take a ticket, which they call Cambiatura, on producing which you pay only eleven livres for two chaise-horſes.

REDUCTION of the MONEY of ITALY to that of FRANCE.

	Sols	
The carlin of Naples is worth	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	of France
The paule	12	of France
The livre of Venice	12	of France
The livre of Turin	24	of France
The livre of Genoa	15	of France

The ROAD from TURIN to MILAN

	Post.
From Turin to Settimo, a Royal Poſt	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Settimo to Chivaſco	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Chivaſco to Cigliano	1
From Cigliano to San Germano	1
From San Germano to Vercelli	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Vercelli to Novara	1
From Novara to Buſfalora	1
From Buſfalora to St. Pierre l'Almo	1
From St. Pierre l'Almo to Milan	1

The Inns on this Road are, the Three Kings, at Vercelli; the poſt-houſe, at Novara; the poſt-houſe, at Buſfalora; the Three Kings and the Well, at Milan.

The ROAD from BOLOGNA to ANCONA.

	Post.
From Bologna to St. Niccolò, a Royal Post	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From St. Niccolò to Imola	1
From Imola to Faenza	1
From Faenza to Forlì	1
From Forlì to Cefena	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Cefena to Savignano	1
From Savignano to Rimini	1
From Rimini to La Cattolica	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From La Cattolica to Pesaro	1
From Pesaro to Fano	1
From Fano to Amarotto	1
From Amarotto to Sinigaglia	1
From Sinigaglia to Caffè-bruciate, or, the Burnt-houses	1
From Caffè-bruciate, or, the Burnt-houses, to Ancona	1

The Inns from Bologna to Ancona are, the post-house, at Imola; the post-house, at Faenza; the post-house, at Cefena; the post-house, at Rimini; the post-house, at Pesaro; the post-house, at Fano; the post-house, at Sinigaglia; the post-house, at Ancona; and an inn without the gates of this town.

The ROAD from MILAN to BOLOGNA.

	Post.
From Milan to Marignano, a Royal Post	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Marignano to Lodi	1
From Lodi to Zorlesco	1
From Zorlesco to Piacenza	1
From Piacenza to Firenzola	1
From Firenzola to San Domino	1
From Borgo San Domino to Castel Guelfo	1
From Castel Guelfo to Parma	1
From Parma to St. Hilario	1
From St. Hilario to Reggio	1
From Reggio to Rubiera	1
From Rubiera to Modena	1
From Modena to Forte Urbano	1
From Forte Urbano to Somoggia	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Somoggia to Bologna	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

The best inns from Milan to Bologna are the following: The Sun, and out of its gates, the Cat, at Lodi; the Saint Mark and the Three Jews, at Piacenza; the post-house and the Peacock, at Parma; the post-house and the Lilly, at Reggio; the Albergo, at Modena; the Pilgrim, a very good inn where passengers are well treated, and the St. Mark, at Bologna.

ROAD from ROME to ANCONA.

	Post.
From Rome to Prima Porta	1
From Prima Porta to Borghettacio	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
From Borghettacio to Castelnovo	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
From Castelnovo to Rignano	1
From Rignano to Civita Castellana	1
From Civita Castellana to Borgetto	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
From Borgetto to Otricoli	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
From Otricoli to Narni	1
From Narni to Terni	1
From Terni to Strettura	1
From Strettura to Spoleti	1
From Spoleti to Le Vene	1
From Le Vene to Foligno	1
From Foligno to Cafe Nuove	1
From Cafe Nuove to Serravalle	1
From Serravalle to Ponte alla Trave	1
From Ponte alla Trave to Valcimarra	1
From Valcimarra to Tolentino	1
From Tolentino to Macerata	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Macerata to Sambucheto	1
From Sambucheto to Loretto	1
From Loretto to Camurano	1
From Camurano to Ancona	1

The inns from Rome to Ancona are, the post-house, at Civita Castellana; the post-house, at Terni; the post house, at Spoleti; the post-house, at Foligno; the post-house, at Serravalle; the post-house, at Tolentino; the post-house, at Macerata; the post-house and the Bell, at Loretto.

There are no inns, as in other places, at Rome; but there are a great number of private houses, where you pay by the day or by the month, and where you are very well lodged and well attended.

With regard to eating, there are cooks who furnish you at a price agreed on between you. The persons who lodge strangers are, Mess. Depre, Benedent; Madame Stuart; Monf. Meno, an English taylor; Monf. Pio, at the sign of the City of London, in the Piazza di Spagna; Monf. Damon, and several others. All these lodging-houses can contain an entire family, or will serve two or three gentlemen very well.

ROAD from ROME to NAPLES.

	Post
From Rome to Torre-a-Mezzavia	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Torre-a-Mezzavia to Marino	1
From Marino to Molera	1
From Molera to Valmontone	1
From Valmontone to Castelmarcho	1
From Castelmarcho to Ferretino	1
From Ferretino to Torci	1
From Torci to Ceprano	1
From Ceprano to Ponte Corvo	1
From Ponte Corvo to Le State	1
From Le State to Garigliano	1
From Garigliano to Bagni	
From Bagni to Castelle	
From Castelle to Patria	
From Patria to Pozzolo	
From Pozzolo to Naples.	

ROAD from ROME to NAPLES.

	Post
From Rome to Torre-a-Mezzavia	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Torre-a-Mezzavia to Marino	1
From Marino to La Faiola	
From La Faiola to Velletri	$\frac{3}{4}$
From Velletri to Cisterna	1
From Cisterna to Sermoneta	1
From Sermoneta to Case Nuove	1
From Case Nuove to Piperno	1
From Piperno to Osteria Maruti	1
From Osteria Maruti to Terracina	1
From Terracina to Fondi	1
From Fondi to Itri	1
From Itri to Molo di Gaeta	1
From Molo di Gaeta to Garigliano	1
From Garigliano to St. Agata	1
From St. Agata to Teano	1
From Teano to Capua	1
From Capua to Aversa	1
From Aversa to Naples	1

The inns from Rome to Naples are, the post-house, at Velletri; the post-house, at Terracina; the post-house, at Molo

di Gaeta ; the post-house, at Capua ; and at Monf. Stephano de Rosa's, at the sign of Saint Lucia, in Naples. This house is very convenient, very neat in every particular, and situated on the banks of the sea. There is also the most agreeable prospect which can be found any where, and the apartments are sufficiently numerous for several families without incommoding each other, being three stories high, with a balcony to each apartment which goes over the sea. Mr. Manuel has also a very good house at Chiaja, on the borders of the sea, and entertains very well.

The ROAD from NAPLES to MESSINA.

	Post.
From Naples to Torre del Greco, a Royal Post	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Torre del Greco to Nocera	1
From Nocera to Salerno	1
From Salerno to T. Pinta	1
From T. Pinta to Eboli	1
From Eboli to Lo Scorfo	1
From Lo Scorfo to Auleta	1
From Auleta to Sala	1
From Sala to Casanuovo	1
From Casanuovo to Lago negro	1
From Lago negro to Lauria	1
From Lauria to Castellucia	1
From Castellucia to Rotonda	1
From Rotonda to Castrovillore	1
From Castrovillore to Esfare	1
From Esfare to Regina	1
From Regina to Cosenza	1
From Cosenza to Belito	1
From Belito to Fondalo del Fico	1
From Fondalo del Fico to Monte Leone	1
From Monte Leone to St. Piero	1
From St. Piero to Dorfi	1
From Dorfi to Seminara	1
From Seminara to Passo di Solano	1
From Passo di Solano to Fumara di Mori	1
From Fumara di Mori to Messina	1

The inns on this road are very scarce and very bad. The best are at Salerno, Lauria, Cosenza, and Monte Leone.

The ROAD from MILAN to GENOA.

	Post.
From Milan to Binasco, a Royal Post	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Binasco to Pavia	1
From Pavia to Pancarana	1
From Pancarana to Voghera	1
From Voghera to Tortona	1
From Tortona to Novi	1
From Novi to Ottiglio	1
From Ottiglio to Campomarone	1
From Campomarone to Genoa	1

The inns from Milan to Genoa are, the post-house, at Pavia; the Blackmoor, at Voghera; the post-house, at Tortona; the post-house, at Ottiglio; and the sign of the Cross of Malta, at Genoa.

From Genoa to Pisa the roads are scarcely passable on account of the mountains; and that road only on horseback. You ought therefore to embark with your servants at Genoa for Lerici; and for that purpose you may avail yourself of the packet-boats which convey the Couriers from Genoa and France to Lerici. If the Couriers have already sailed, it will be necessary to hire a felucca to cross over.

The ROAD from GENOA to PISA.

	Post.
From Genoa to Recco	1
From Recco to Rapallo	1
From Rapallo to Chiavari	1
From Chiavari to Sestri di Levante	1
From Sestri di Levante to Braco	1
From Braco to Materana	1
From Materana to Borghetto	1
From Borghetto to Spezia	1
From Spezia to Sarzana	1
From Sarzana to Lavenza	1
From Lavenza to Massa	1
From Massa to Pietra Santa	1
From Pietra Santa to Viareggio	1
From Viareggio to Torretta	1
From Torretta to Pisa	1

The inns from Genoa to Pisa are in the Golph della Spezia, at Lerici; the post-house, at Massa; the post-house, at Viareggio; the Three Misses and the Huffar, at Pisa.

The ROAD from LEGHORN to FLORENCE.

	Post.
From Leghorn to Pisa	2
From Pisa to Fornacette	1
From Fornacette to Castel del Bosco	1
From Castel del Bosco to La Scala	1
From La Scala to the post-house della Imbrogiana	1
From the post-house della Imbrogiana to La Lastra	1
From La Lastra to Florence	1

The best lodgings at Leghorn are at Monf. Brano's in the High-Street, and at the Golden Star; at Fornacette, the post-house; at Scala, the post-house.

The lodgings at Florence are the Hotel, or Locanda, of Monf. Carlo, where all kinds of foreign gentlemen are received. There are three great palaces, situated opposite to each other, one of which looks upon the quays, between the two bridges, and has the most pleasing prospect in the whole town. Several families can lodge there conveniently, and without incommoding each other; they have very elegant apartments, and every kind of conveniencies. This inn is accounted the best in all Italy.

Mr. Vannini has likewise a very good inn, where there are very handsome apartments capable of lodging several families. There is likewise the Black Eagle, and the auberge de St. Louis.

ROAD from LEGHORN to FLORENCE.

	Post
From Leghorn to Pisa	2
From Pisa to Lucca	2
From Lucca to Borgo a Buggiano	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Borgo a Buggiano to Seravalle	1
From Seravalle to Pistoia	1
From Pistoia to Prato	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Prato to Sesto	1
From Sesto to Florence	1

ROAD from PISA to POGGIBONSI.

	Post.
From Pisa to Fornacette	1
From Fornacette to Castel del Bosco	1
From Castel del Bosco to La Scala	1
From La Scala to Cambiano	1
From Cambiano to Poggibonfi	2

ROAD from FLORENCE to ROME.

	Post.
From Florence to St. Cassiano, a Royal Post	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From St. Cassiano to Tavernelle	1
From Tavernelle to Poggibonfi	1
From Poggibonfi to Castiglione	1
From Castiglione to Siena	1
From Siena to Montaroni	1
From Montaroni to Buon Convento	1
From Buon Convento to Torrinieri	1
From Torrinieri to Scala	1
From Scala to Ricorfi	1
From Ricorfi to Radicofani	1
From Radicofani to Ponte a Centino	1
From Ponte a Centino to Acquapendente	1
From Acquapendente to San Lorenzo	$\frac{3}{4}$
From San Lorenzo to Bolsena	$\frac{3}{4}$
From Bolsena to Montefiascone	1
From Montefiascone to Viterbo	1
From Viterbo to Osteria	$\frac{3}{4}$
From Osteria to Ronciglione	1
From Ronciglione to Monte Rofi	1
From Monte Rofi to Baccano	1
From Baccano to Storta	1
From Storta to Rome	1

The inns from Florence are, the post-house, at Tavernelle ; the post-house, at Poggibonfi ; the Three Kings (a good inn), at Siena ; the post-house, at Radicofani ; the post-house, at Viterbo ; and the post-house, at Ronciglione.

ROAD from FLORENCE to FOLIGNO.

	Post.
From Florence to Apparita, a Royal Post	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Apparita to Pian della Fonte	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

	Post.
From Pian della Fonte to Levane	3
From Levane to Arezzo	3
From Arezzo to Cortona	3
From Cortona to Torricella	1
From Torricella to Perugia	1
From Perugia to Madonna degli Angeli	1
From Madonna degli Angeli to Foligno	1

The inns on this road are, at Levane, Arezzo, Cortona, and Perugia.

The ROAD from FOLIGNO to FANO.

	Post.
From Foligno to Ponte-Centefimo	1
From Ponte-Centefimo to Nocera	1
From Nocera to Gualdo	1
From Gualdo to Sigillo	1
From Sigillo to La Scheggia	1
From La Scheggia to Cantiano	1
From Cantiano to Cagli	1
From Cagli to Acqualagna	1
From Acqualagna to Fossombrone	1
From Fossombrone to Tenaglie	1
From Tenaglie to Fano	1

The inns on this road are at Nocera, Cagli, and Fossombrone; and the truth is, that they are very indifferent.

The ROAD from FLORENCE to BOLOGNA.

	Post.
From Florence to Fonte Buona, a Royal Post	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Fonte Buona to Cafagiolo	1
From Cafagiolo to Monte Carelli	1
From Monte Carelli to Cavigliano	1
From Cavigliano to Filigare	1
From Filigare to Loiano	1
From Loiano to Pianoro	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Pianoro to Bologna	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

The inns from Florence to Bologna are, the post-house, at Monte Carelli; the post-house, at Cavigliano; the post-house, at Loiano; and the post-house, at Pianoro.

The ROAD from TURIN to BOLOGNA.

	Post.
From Turin to Montcalieri, a Royal Post	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Montcalieri to Truffarello	1
From Truffarello to Porino	1
From Porino to San Michele	1
From San Michele to Gabaleone	1
From Gabaleone to Afti	1
From Afti to Anone	1
From Anone to Felizano	1
From Felizano to Aleffandria	1
From Aleffandria to Tortona	1
From Tortona to Voghera	1
From Voghera to Bronio	1
From Bronio to Castel San Giovanni	2
From Castel San Giovanni to Piacenza	2
From Piacenza to Firenzola	1
From Firenzola to San Donnino	1
From San Donnino to Parma	1
From Parma to St. Ilario	1
From St. Ilario to Reggio	1
From Reggio to Rubiera	1
From Rubiera to Modena	1
From Modena to Forte Urbano	1
From Forte Urbano to Somoggia	1
From Somoggia to Bologna	1

The inns from Turin to Bologna are, the post-house, at San Michele ; the St. Mark and the Red Rose, at Afti ; the Three Kings, at Aleffandria ; and the Blackmoor, at Voghera.

The ROAD from MILAN to VENICE.

	Post.
From Milan to Colombarolo	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Colombarolo to Canonica	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Canonica to Bergamo	1
From Bergamo to Palazzolo	1
From Palazzolo to Ospidaletto	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Ospidaletto to Brefica	1
From Brefica to Ponte St. Marco	1
From Ponte St. Marco to Defenzano	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Defenzano to Peschiera	1
From Peschiera to Castelnovo	1

From Castelnovo to Verona	-	-	1
From Verona to Caldiero	-	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Caldiero to Torre a Confini	-	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Torre a Confini to Vicenza	-	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Vicenza to Aslesiga	-	-	1
From Aslesiga to Padua	-	-	1
From Padua to Dolo	-	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Dolo to Lizza Fusina	-	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

At Lizza Fusina you take the packet-boat for Venice.

The inns on this road are, the Muff, at Bergamo; the post-house, at Palazzolo; the Tower, at Brescia; the Two Towers, at Verona; the Red Hat, at Vicenza. There are three good inns at Venice, one of which is kept by Sig. Pietro Dami, or Petrillo; the other by Monf. Bon; and the third by Monf. Mailli. They are all situated on the grand canal, and have the most beautiful prospect that can be imagined.

ROAD from MILAN to MANTUA.

	Post.
From Milan to Marignano	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Marignano to Lodi	1
From Lodi to Zurlesco	1
From Zurlesco to Pizichetone	1
From Pizichetone to Cremona	1
From Cremona to St. Giacomo	1
From St. Giacomo to Voltino	1
From Voltino to Bozzolo	1
From Bozzolo to Castelloceio	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Castelloceio to Mantua	1

ROAD from VENICE to TRIESTE.

	Post.
From Venice to Mestre	1
From Mestre to Trevis	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Trevis to Cornigliano	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Cornigliano to Sacil	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Sacil to Pardenon	2
From Pardenon to Codroibo	2
From Codroibo to Palmanova	2
From Palmanova to Gorizia	2
From Gorizia to Trieste	3

ROAD from MANTUA to VENICE.

	Post.
From Mantua to Castellaro	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Castellaro to Sanguinetto	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Sanguinetto to Lignago	1
From Lignago to Bevilacqua	1
From Bevilacqua to Este	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Este to Padua	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Padua to Dolo	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Dolo to Lizza Fusina	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

The inns on this road are, the post-house, at Sanguinetto; the post-house, at Lignago; the post-house, at Este; the Golden Star, at Padua; and at Venice as in the preceding page.

ROAD from VENICE to RIMINI.

From Venice to Chiozza you go in a felucca, and the passage is performed in three hours.

	Post.
From Chiozza to Fornace	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Fornace to Mesola	1
From Mesola to Goro	1
From Goro to Magna Vacca	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Magna Vacca to Primaro	1
From Primaro to Ravenna	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Ravenna to Savio	1
From Savio to Cesenatico	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Cesenatico to Rimini	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

The inns on this road are, the post-houses, at Fornace, Magna Vacca, Ravenna, and Rimini.

The ROAD from MANTUA to BOLOGNA.

	Post.
From Mantua to Governolo	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Governolo to Quingindolo	1
From Quingindolo to Concordia	1
From Concordia to Mirandola	1
From Mirandola to Buonporto	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Buonporto to Modena	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

From Modena to Samoggia	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
From Samoggia to Bologna	1	$\frac{1}{2}$

The inns on this road are, the post-house, at San Benedetto ; the post-house, at Mirandola ; the Albergo, at Modena ; and the Pilgrim, at Bologna.

ROAD from BOLOGNA to PADUA.

From Bologna to St. Giorgio	-	-	Post.
From St. Giorgio to Cento	-	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Cento to St. Carlo	-	-	1
From St. Carlo to Ferrara	-	-	1
From Ferrara to Rovigo	-	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Rovigo to Monfelize	-	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Monfelize to Padua	-	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

ROAD from ALESSANDRIA to GENOA.

From Alessandria to Novi	-	-	Post.
From Novi to Ottagio	-	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Ottagio to Campomarrone	-	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Campomarrone to Genoa	-	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

ROAD from MANTUA to TRENTE.

From Mantua to Roverbolla	-	-	Post.
From Roverbolla to Castelnovo	-	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Castelnovo to Chiufa	-	-	1
From Chiufa to Peri	-	-	1
From Peri to Ala	-	-	1
From Ala to Roveredo	-	-	1
From Roveredo to Trento	-	-	1

END of the ROADS of ITALY.

ACCOUNT of the DAYS and HOURS that MAILS are dispatched from PARIS.

E N G L A N D.

LETTERS for London and any part of the kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, are sent on Mondays and Thursdays, at ten o'clock in the morning.

N. B. Letters which are dispatched from Paris for England cannot be franked; and those of the same destination which are sent from any province of France, except it lies in the road

to Calais, Lille, and Valenciennes, must be franked as far as Paris, otherwise they will be sent back to the respective places they came from, and there be left amongst cast letters, until the postage be paid for. The letters from Port-Mahon and Minorca are sent on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays: the postage must be paid as far as Bayonne.

AUSTRIAN and DUTCH NETHERLANDS.

The letters for Brussels, Antwerp, Bruges, Charleroy, Courtray, Ghent, Nivelles, Ostend, Termonde, Mons, Ath, Ypres, Menin, Furnes, Nieuport, Warne-ton, and all Brabant and the Austrian county of Hainault, are sent every day at ten o'clock in the morning.

N. B. They cannot be franked.

For Ruremond, Guelderland, Arnheim, Grave, and Nimeguen, they are sent on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, at ten o'clock in the morning.

For Maastricht and Tongres,

on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at ten o'clock in the morning.

N. B. They cannot be franked.

For Amsterdam, Rotterdam, the Hague, Leyden, Haarlem, Dort, Middlebourg, Flushing, Utrecht, Groningen, Breda, Bois-le-duc, Bergen-op-zoom, and other towns of Holland and Zealand, on Mondays and Fridays, at ten o'clock in the morning.

N. B. The postage need not be paid.

S W I S S E R L A N D.

LETTERS for the Cantons of Berne and Fribourg, Lausanne, and the country of Vaud, the county of Neufchatel, and the Valais, are sent on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at two o'clock in the afternoon; the postage of which must be paid as far as Pontarlier.

For Basle, and the Cantons of Uri, Undervald, Schwitz, Zug, Soleure, Luzerne, Glaris, Ap-

penzel, and Schaffhausen; and likewise for Saint-Gal, and the country of the Grisons, letters are sent on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at twelve o'clock at noon. Postage may be either paid or not.

For Geneva, letters are dispatched on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, at ten o'clock in the morning. The postage may either be paid or not.

S P A I N and P O R T U G A L.

LETTERS for Madrid and other parts of Spain, and for Lisbon and other parts of Portugal, are sent on Tuesdays and Saturdays, at ten o'clock in the morning.

N. B. Letters either for Spain or Portugal cannot be franked; that is, to say, the expence of postage is not to be paid when you deliver them.

I T A L Y.

LETTERS for Chamberry and Savoy, Turin, and Piedmont, and for the whole kingdom of Sardinia, are sent on Tuesdays and Saturdays, at ten o'clock in the morning. The postage of these letters must absolutely be paid.

For Oneglia, Villefranche, and the county of Nice, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at two o'clock in the afternoon. Postage must be paid.

For Milan, Pavia, Cremona, and all the Milanese, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, at ten o'clock in the morning. The postage must be paid.

For the Dukedom of Mantua,

the States of the Republic of Venice, Florence, Pisa, Sienna, Leghorn, and all Tuscany, the letters are sent at ten o'clock in the morning. The postage must be paid: nevertheless, those for the Republic of Lucca, in Tuscany, may be sent off without it.

For Parma, Piacenza, Modena, Bologna, Ferrara, Genoa, and Rome, the letters are dispatched on Tuesday at ten o'clock in the morning. The postage may be either paid or not.

For Naples, Messina, Palermo, and all Sicily, on Tuesdays, at ten o'clock in the morning.

For the island of Malta, Constantinople, and all Turkey, and for the sea-port towns of the Levant, the postage must be paid as far as Marseilles.

Notice is given to the public,

that the letters which are destined for Constantinople may very regularly pass through Vienna in Austria, provided their postage be paid as far as Rhinhausen.

G E R M A N Y.

LETTERS for Augsbourg, Canstat, Kell, Ulm, Rhinhausen, Francfort sur-le-Maine, and Nuremberg, the archbishopric of Mayenne, the bishoprics of Spire and Worms, Manheim, and all the Palatinate on the Rhine, Vienna in Austria, Stiria, Carinthia, Carniola, the Tirol, the bishoprics of Trent and Brixen, Bohemia, Moravia, Hungary, Esclavonia, Transilvania, and Silesia in Austria, Munich, the archbishopric of Saltzbourg, the bishoprics of Freyningen, Ratibon, Passau, and the whole Bavaria, the dukedom of Wirtemberg, the marquisate of Baden, Fribourg en Brisgow, and all the country of Swabia, the bishoprics of Bamberg, Wurtzbourg, and Aichstat, the margraviate of Bareith, the marquisate of Anspach, and all Franconia and Weteravia, are sent on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays, at ten o'clock in the morning.

N. B. The postage of letters directed to any of the aforesaid places, must be paid for as far as the limits of France may reach; otherwise they will not be forwarded.

For the dukedom of Deux-Ponts letters are sent on Mon-

days, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at ten o'clock in the morning.

N. B. The postage must be paid.

For Treves, Coblantz, and Andernach, on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at ten o'clock.

N. B. The postage need not be paid.

For Aix-la-chapelle, Cologne, Bonn, Liege, Huy, Spa, the dukedom of Bremen, and the electorate of Hanover, on every day at ten o'clock in the morning.

N. B. The postage need not be paid.

For Maseick, the dukedom of Juliers, Duffeldorf, and the dukedoms of Berg, Westphalia, and Cleves, the county of La Mark, the bishoprics of Paderborn and Osnabrug, Minden, Embden, Dresden, Leipfick, Weimar, Gotha, the principality of Anhalt, and all Saxony, Cassel, and Hesse, Berlin, Francfort sur l'Oder, and all the Marche of Brandenburg, Stetin, and the Prussian Pomerania, Konigsberg, and the kingdom of Prussia, Breslaw, and the Prussian Silesia, the dukedoms of Brunswick, Magdebourg, Mecklenbourg, and Courland, the Upper and Lower Lusatia,

the letters are sent on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at ten o'clock in the morning.

N. B. The postage need not be paid for any of those places.

For Hambourg, and the duke-

dom of Holstein, Lubeck, Stralsund, and the Swedish Pomerania, the letters are sent on Mondays and Fridays, at ten o'clock in the morning. The postage need not be paid.

POLAND and the NORTHERN STATES.

LETTERS for Dantzick, Warsaw, and all Poland; Copenhagen, and all Denmark; also Norway, and Iceland; Stockholm, and all Sweden; St. Petersburg, Revel, Riga, Mos-

cow, and all Russia, are sent on Mondays and Fridays, at ten o'clock in the morning.

N. B. The postage need not be paid.

NECESSARY OBSERVATIONS,

LETTERS are to be put into the box of the General Post-office before the time hereafter specified, otherwise their departure must be delayed till the next post-day; and you are to take notice, that the letters which are put into any of the other receiving-houses that have been established in other places of Paris, are collected exactly three times in the day; namely, at eight o'clock in the morning, twelve o'clock at noon, and seven o'clock at night. During the time the French King and Court continue at Compeigne and Fontainebleau, they are taken away an hour before the times aforesaid; consequently all those which are to be forwarded, either at ten o'clock or twelve, should be put into the boxes of the other receiving-offices in town before eight o'clock in the morning. The letters which are to be dispatched at two in the afternoon, must be in the box before twelve; and those destined for court, before the time of their being lastly taken; but if it is too late, you are to send them to the office of the General Post, Rue Platiere; otherwise their departure must be delayed till next post.

No person is allowed to include pieces either of gold or silver in a letter; there is an office at the General Post-house, wherein any sum of money intended to be sent into any of the provinces of France, may be received and accounted for.

There is also an office to receive all parcels containing valuable effects,

For all letters for the French Colonies in America, and parts of the East or West-Indies, the postage must be paid as far as the sea-port town where they are shipped off, otherwise they are not forwarded.

It is proper to pay the postage of letters that are sent either to Majors of regiments, Parsons or Curates, Attornies, Doctors, and other public persons; because they very commonly refuse to take them in, if the postage is not paid.

Those whose letters are directed to some villages or country-seats which are not known, are desired to write down at the bottom the name of the nearest town to that particular place.

As several towns are known to have the same name, the public is desired to be very careful how to distinguish in the superscription which town is meant, and in what province it is situated.

As for letters which are directed either to soldiers, or other persons belonging to an army, both the name of the regiment and of the company is to be mentioned.

All the letters whose postage must be paid, are to be sent directly to the General Post-office, in Platiere-street; the others may be put into any of the boxes, which have been established in various parts of the town.

There is another post-office for letters in Paris, which has been established on the same plan as our Penny-post-office. This institution is already so well known, that it would be needless to explain its utility. The price of the postage of a single letter, card, note, or parcel, not exceeding the weight of four ounces, is 2 sous; but if sent beyond the bars, purlieus, or suburbs of Paris, they tax one penny above.

The chief post-office for this department is at the Place du Chevalier du Guet.

GENERAL HINTS to STRANGERS who TRAVEL in FRANCE.

IF you travel post, when you approach the town or bourg where you intend to lie, ask the post-boy which house he recommends as the best, and never go to that, if there is any other. Be previously informed what other inns there are in the same place. If you go according to the post-boy's recommendation, the aubergiste gives him two or three livres, which he makes you pay the next morning.

✱
If you take your own horses, they must be provided with head-pieces and halters ; the French stables never furnish any such things ; and your servant must take care that the garçon d'écurie does not buckle them so tight, that the horses cannot take a full bite, this being a common practice, to save hay.

✱
If the garçon d'écurie does not bring the halters properly rolled up, when he puts your horses to, he ought to have nothing given him, because they are so constantly accustomed to do it, that they cannot forget it, but in hopes you may too.

✱
Direct your servant not only to see your horses watered and corn given them, but to stand by while they eat it : this is often necessary in England, and always in France.

✱
If you eat at the table d'hôte, the price is fixed, and you cannot be imposed upon. If you eat in your own chamber, and order your own dinner and supper, it is as necessary to make a previous bargain with your host for it, as it would be to bargain with an itinerant Jew for a gold watch.

✱
Be careful that your sheets are well aired, otherwise you will find them not only damp, but perfectly wet.

✱
Young men who travel into France, with a view of gaining the language, should always eat at the table d'hôte.

✱
It is necessary to carry your own pillows with you : in some inns they have them ; but in villages, bourgs, &c. none are to be had.

✱
In the wine provinces, at all the table d'hôtes, they always provide the common wine, as we do small-beer. Wine is never paid for separately, unless it is of a quality above the vin du Pais ; and when you call for better, know the price before you drink it.

✱
When fine cambrick handkerchiefs, &c. are given to be washed, take care they are not trimmed round two inches narrower, to make borders to Madame la Blanchisseuse's night-caps.

✱
Whenever you want honest information, get it from a French officer, or a priest, provided they are on the wrong side of forty ; but, in general, avoid all intimacy with either on the right side of thirty.

Where you propose to stay any time, be very cautious with whom you make an acquaintance, as there are always a number of officious forward Frenchmen and English adventurers ready to offer you their services, from whom you will find it very difficult to disengage yourself, after you have found more agreeable company.

Wherever there is any cabinet of curiosities, medals, pictures, &c. to be seen, never make any scruple to send a card, desiring permission to view them ; the request is flattering to a Frenchman, and you will never be refused.

Take it as a maxim, that whenever you are invited to a supper at Paris, Lyons, or any of the great cities, where a little trifling play commences before supper, great play is intended after supper ; and that you are the marked pigeon to be plucked.

You cannot dine or visit after dinner in an undress frock, or without a bag to your hair ; the hair en queue, or a little cape to your coat, would be considered an unpardonable liberty.

In France it is not customary to drink to persons at table, nor to drink wine after dinner : when the dessert is taken away, so is the wine.

It is wrong to be led into any kind of conversation, but what is absolutely necessary, with the common, or indeed the middling class of people in France. They never fail availing themselves of the least condescension in a stranger, to ask a number of impertinent questions, and to conclude, if you answer them civilly, that they are your equals.

No gentleman, priest, or servant, male or female, ever gives any notice by knocking, before they enter the bed-chamber, or apartment of ladies or gentlemen. The post-man opens it, to bring your letters ; the capuchin, to ask alms ; and the gentleman, to make his visit. There is no privacy, but by securing your door by a key or a bolt.

Never ask a Frenchman his age ; no question whatever can be more offensive to him, nor will he ever give you a direct, though he may a civil, answer.

When you make an agreement with an aubergiste where you intend to lie, take care to include beds, rooms, &c. or he will charge separately for these articles.

In frontier or garrison towns where they have a right to examine your baggage, a twenty-sols piece, and assuring the officer that you are a gentleman, and not a merchant, will carry you through without delay.

Those who travel post should, before they set out, put up money in parcels for the number of horses they use for one post, two posts, and a post et demi, adding to each parcel that which is intended to be given to the driver or drivers, who are entitled, by the King's ordinance, to five sols a post; and if they behave ill, they should be given no more; when they are civil, ten or twelve sols a-post is sufficient. If these packets are not prepared and properly marked, the traveller, especially if he is not well acquainted with the money, cannot count it out while the horses are changing, from the number of beggars which surround the carriage, and who will take no denial.

Always carry a machine to secure the bedchamber doors at inns where you sleep, and see that there are no holes behind large pictures in the room, large enough for a man to creep through.

Valetudinarians, or men of a certain age, who travel into the southern parts of France, Spain, or Italy, should never omit to wear either a callico or fine flannel waistcoat under their shirts: strange as it may seem to say so, this precaution is more necessary in the south of France, than in England.

The King's health is never drank in France, nor is it deemed polite for a stranger to drink it. To Frenchmen it is very unusual, or rather wrong, to drink the health of any person, male or female; yet if a stranger drinks to a Frenchman at table, he will return the compliment.

Using a water-glass at table, as it is practised with us, would give great offence in France.

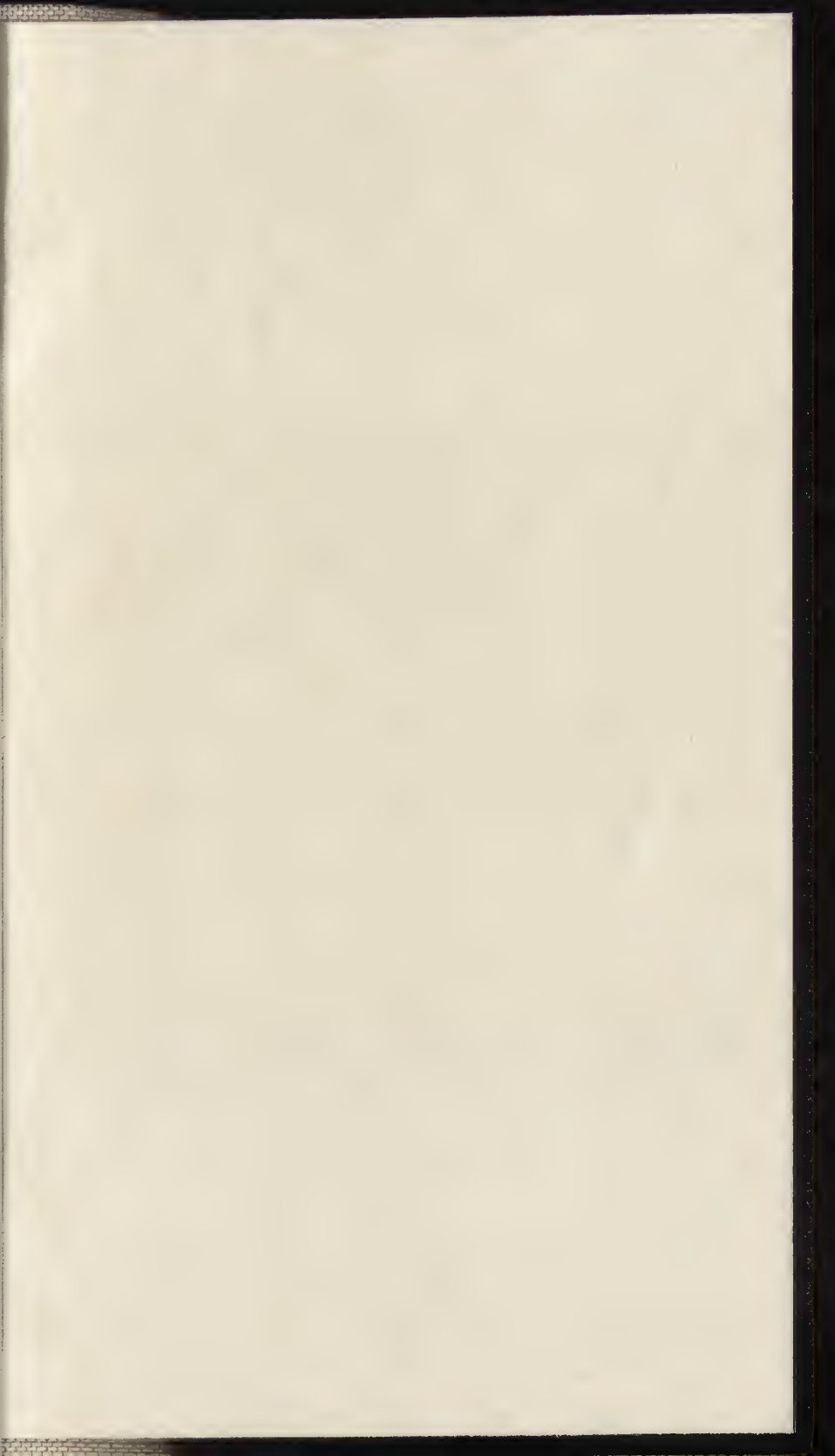
He who draws his sword, or gives a blow in any royal palace or gardens, whether native or stranger, is imprisoned twenty-one years!

It is necessary always to wear a sword or couteau de chas in France.

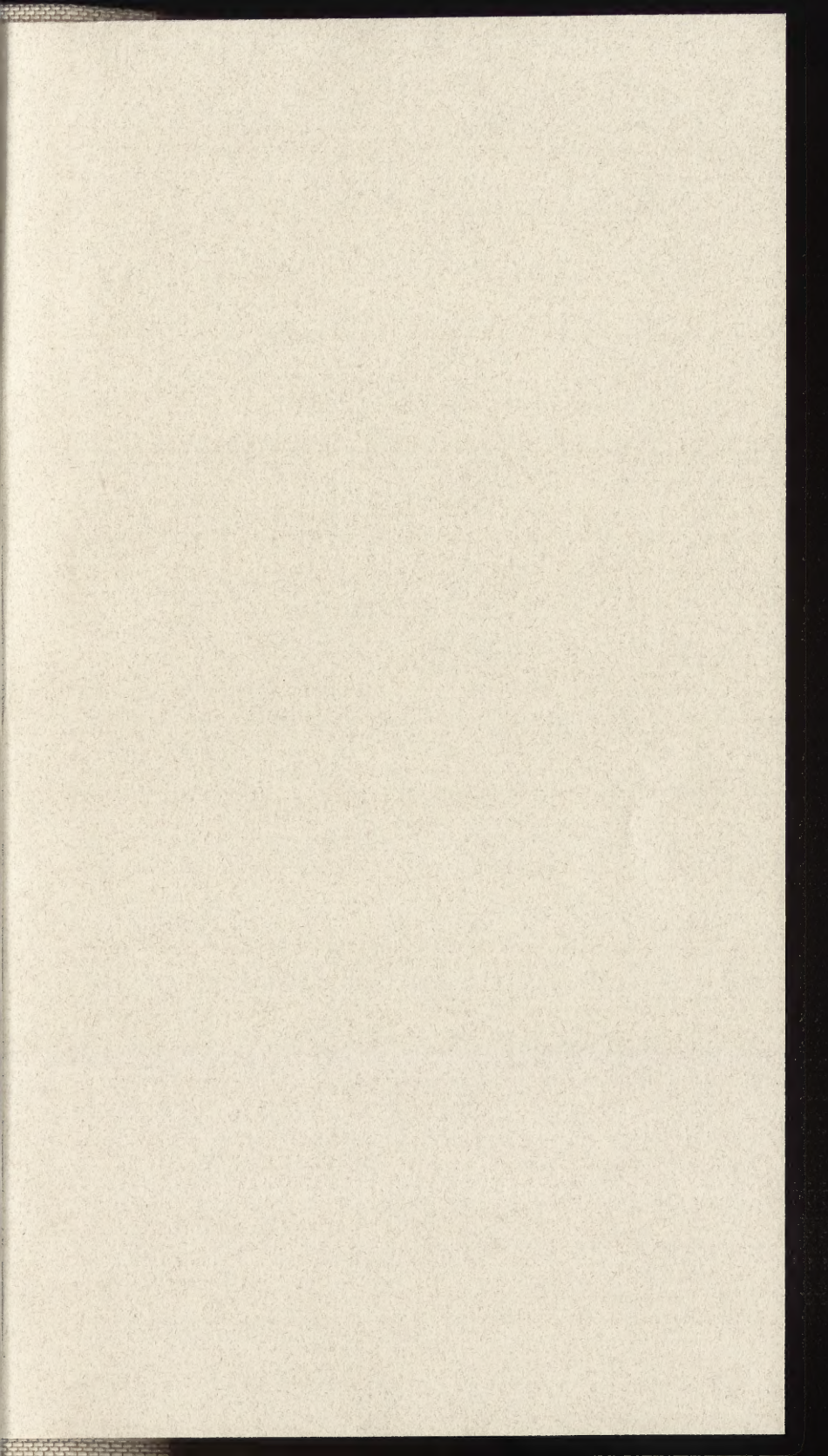
The STAGE-COACHES, DILIGENCES, and POST-HORSES, with the Days of their Departure from, and Return to, *PARIS*, with the Price for Passengers, and Rates for Baggage.

Such Places as are distinguished by an *, include BOARD on the Road; and the Figures after the Town's Name denote the Number of Days they are travelling.

Towns they go to, and Time in Travelling.	Days they set out, and when.	Price for each Passenger.	Rates to be paid for Baggage per lb.	Days they return.	Where they set out from in Paris.
Abbeville 5 } diligence	Tu. & Sat. 5 morn.	16 livres	1 sou 6 deniers	Wednesday	Rue St. Denis
Arras coach } 5 morn.	Tu. & Fri. 5 morn.	21 livres	2 sous 6 deniers		
Bordeaux coach } 11 waggon	Wed. 6 morn.	66 livres	5 sous 7 fous	Saturday	Contre éscap St.
berlin } 11	Fr. 10 morn.	140 livres *	5 sous all above 20 lbs.	Thursday	
Brussels 3 } diligence	Sat. 6 morn.	92 livres	4 sous 6 deniers		
Caen coach } 3	Sat. 12 noon	70 livres *	1 sou 6 deniers		Rue St Dennis
Calais coach } 3	Fri. 3 morn.	63 livres	3 sous	Sunday	Ditto
Chantilly coach } 2	Sun. & Th. 6 morning	21 livres	2		Montorguil-freet
Dieppe coach } 2	Friday	30 livres	2 sous 3 deniers		
Dunkirk, by the Arras coach } 2					
Fontainebleau coach } 2	M. & Wed. 5 livres	5 livres	—	—	The Bastille
Languedoc coach } 2	Th. & Sat. 2 sous	2 sous	—	—	Quay of Celestins
Lille 2 } diligence	Wed. 6 morn.	—	—	—	Rue St. Dennis
Lyons 5 } diligence	Every other day	55 livres *	4 sous	—	Quay of Celestins
waggons 10 } 2	Every other day	48 livres	6 sous	—	
Rennes 7 } coach	Wed. & Sat. 5 morning	100 livres *	—	Thursday	Rue Pavée
waggon } 7	Monday 5 morning	80	—	Sunday	
Rochelle 9 } coach	W. 12 noon	—	—	Friday	
Rochford } 9	Monday, 6 morning	115 livres *	4 sous for all above 20 lbs.		
Rouen 2 } coach	Wed. & Fri. 15 livres	75 livres	—		Ditto
St. Germain coach } 2	Every day twice	1 livre 5 sous	—		Quay d'Oreay
Strasbourg 11 } berlins	Thursday, 5 morning	—	—		Rue de la Verrerie
Toulouse 16 } waggon	Wednesday 10 morning	136 livres. 108 in a post-chaise	—		Rue d'Enfer
Verfailles } 16	Every day	—	—		Quay d'Oreay







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